

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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THE
Librarian's Manual;
A
Treatise on Bibliography,
COMPRISING A
SELECT AND DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Sketches of Publick Libraries.
Illustrated with Engravings.

By **REUBEN A. GUILD, A. M.**
Librarian of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

“Non minima Pars est Eruditionis bonos nôsse Libros.”



NEW YORK:
CHARLES B. NORTON,
AGENT FOR LIBRARIES.

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TO
PROFESSOR CHARLES C. JEWETT,

THE
Accomplished Bibliographer and Scholar,

THIS WORK
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

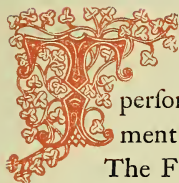
AS A
TOKEN OF LONG CONTINUED FRIENDSHIP,

AND
IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF VALUED
ACADEMICK AND PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION.

“If you are troubled with a Pride of Accuracy,
and would have it completely taken out of you, print a
Catalogue.”—*Stevens.*



P R E F A C E .

HE following Work has been undertaken with a View, aside from personal Considerations, to the Improvement of our publick Libraries.

The FIRST PART consists of a descriptive List of four hundred and ninety-five separate Works, comprising nineteen hundred and sixteen Volumes of such bibliographical Books as are considered to be of the first Importance for a *Library Apparatus*. The List could easily have been extended, had it been thought desirable to make it general and complete, rather than select, including such only as are regarded as indispensable to the Knowledge of Books, and to the efficient Growth and Management of a publick Library.

The SECOND PART contains historical Sketches of fourteen of the largest Publick Libraries in this Country and in Europe. Especial Attention has been given to the Character and general Arrange-

ments of the Libraries described, and to detailed Accounts of the Buildings appropriated to their Use. The largest Space has been given to the British Museum, the Library of which is generally acknowledged to be the best managed one of its Kind in the World. Appended to this Account is an Article compiled from the *North British Review*, giving Details respecting the daily Administration of this noble Collection, from which valuable Suggestions may be derived for the Management of smaller Libraries, whether publick or private.

The special Acknowledgments of the Author are hereby made to Mr. John H. Hickcox, Assistant Librarian of the New York State Library at Albany, for his generous Assistance in revising and enlarging the Author's Account of said Library; grateful Acknowledgments are also made to the following Gentlemen, for recent Information in regard to other Libraries, viz: John L. Sibley, A. M. of Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. F. Poole, A. M. of Boston; Prof. Charles C. Jewett, of Roxbury; Prof. George P. Fisher, of New Haven; Joseph G. Cogswell, LL. D. of New York; Lloyd P. Smith, Esq. of Philadelphia; and Prof. Wm. E. Jillson, of Washington.

The Work has many Errours both of Omission and Commission; these, however, a Work of this Character must always have to a greater or less Extent. Constituting as it does a Manual of Information, or rather the SOURCES of Information upon the most important Points connected with the Increase and Management of Libraries, and with Books in general, it is hereby submitted to the Publick, with the confident Hope that it may prove acceptable and useful.

Brown University, May 4, 1858.



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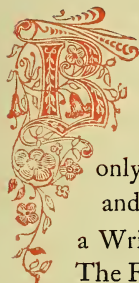
PART FIRST.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

“In estimating the Importance of the Study of Bibliography, we must consider how much it would promote the Progress of Learning, by showing what has been attempted and accomplished, and what yet remains to be achieved; how much by rebuking the Rashness which rushes into Authorship, ignorant of what others have written, adding to the Mass of Books without adding to the Sum of Knowledge; how much, by giving Confidence to the earnest Student, who fears no Labour, so that it bring him to the Height at which he aims—the Summit of Learning in the Branch to which he devotes himself.”—*Jewett*.



BIBLIOGRAPHY.



BIBLIOGRAPHY, from *Βιβλίον*, a Book, and *γραφω*, I describe, signifies literally the Description of Books. Among the Greeks, the Term *Βιβλιογραφία* signified only the Writing or Transcription of Books; and a Bibliographer with them was merely a Writer of Books, in the Sense of a Copyist. The French Term *Bibliographie* was long used to signify only an Acquaintance with ancient Writings, and with the Art of deciphering them. In its modern and more extended Sense, Bibliography may be defined to be the SCIENCE OR KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS, in regard to the Materials of which they are composed,—their different Degrees of Rarity, Curiosity, reputed or real Value,—the

Subjects discussed by their respective Authors,—and the Rank which they ought to hold in the Classification of a Library. It is therefore divided into two Branches. The first of which has Reference to the *Contents* of Books, and may be termed for Want of a better Phrase, **INTELLECTUAL Bibliography**; the second treats of their external Character, the History of particular Copies, Editions, &c. and may be termed **MATERIAL Bibliography**. The Object of the first Kind is to acquaint literary Men with the most important Books in every Department of Study, either by Means of **CLASSED CATALOGUES** simply, or by similar or alphabetical Catalogues, accompanied by critical and bibliographical Remarks.

This Species of Knowledge has been cultivated most thoroughly and successfully in Italy, Germany, and France, to which Countries, and especially to the latter, we are indebted for the most popular and useful Treatises in Bibliography. This is undoubtedly owing in a great Measure to the free Access which is allowed the Publick to all their large Libraries, the great Number of fine private Collections, and the Familiarity of their Scholars and Literary Men with Books of all Ages and Countries. The Researches of **BARBIER** and **BRUNET**,

EBERT and ERSCH, TIRABOSCHI and GAMBA, will ever be held in grateful Remembrance by all Lovers of Learning.

In Great Britain Bibliography as a Science has received less Attention than upon the Continent, although valuable Works have been produced by HORNE and LOWNDES, DIBDIN and WATT, which will compare favorably with those of their European Contemporaries. In this Country the Science has been very naturally neglected. Owing however to the general Diffusion of Knowledge and Wealth, and the rapid Formation and Increase of Libraries of every Description, it is now receiving increased Attention; and the Importance of its Claims as a *practical* Science are successfully urged upon the Publick by our leading literary and educational Men. Already we have Bibliographers, such as COGSWELL, and TICKNOR, and JEWETT, whose professional Attainments are known and appreciated even in the older Countries.

It is the Fault of many of the Votaries of this Science, especially in France, that they have exaggerated the Value of their favourite Pursuit, far beyond that Rank to which it is fairly entitled in the Scale of human Knowledge; and PEIGNOT, ACHARD, and others (whose Writings are noticed in

the Course of this Treatise) have represented it as one of the most extensive and even universal of all Sciences. Nothing certainly can be more absurd than to view it in this Light, merely because it treats of Books, and because Books are the Vehicles of all Sorts of Knowledge. Yet this is the only Foundation to be discovered for these extravagant Representations, that tend, as in all other Cases of exaggerated Pretension, to bring Ridicule upon a Subject, which, were its Nature and Objects correctly defined, could not fail to appear highly important and useful.

Conformably to what has now been stated, it is the Province of the Bibliographer to be acquainted with the Materials of which Books are composed, their different Forms or Sizes, the Number of Pages, the typographical Character, the Number and Description of the Plates, the Completeness, the Correctness, and all the other external Peculiarities or Distinctions of an Edition. He knows not only the best Treatises that have been written on any particular Topick, and their comparative Value, but also the various Editions of Books, and the important Respects in which one Edition differs from another; when and from what Cause Omissions have been made, Deficiencies supplied, Errors cor-

rected, and Additions subjoined. When Books have been published either anonymously or pseudonymously, he indicates the real Name of the concealed Author ; and, with regard to the Rarity of Books, he is acquainted with all the Causes which have contributed to render them scarce. Finally, as a Library destitute of Arrangement is a “ Chaos, and not a Cosmos,” he disposes the Books which it comprises, in such an Order, as will present an agreeable Appearance to the Eye ; and, in compiling a Catalogue, he assigns to them that Place which they ought to hold in the System of Classification adopted for arranging a Library.

Such are the legitimate Duties of the Bibliographer, evidently requiring a Variety and Extent of Knowledge, seldom if ever possessed by a single Individual. Hence different Writers have discussed particular Topics of Bibliography ; and from their united Labours can be collected the multifarious Information requisite to constitute such a Bibliographer as has been described. A Collection of all the Works of this Kind extant, including General and Special Bibliography, Literary History, and a certain Class of Periodicals and Universal Biography, would, it has been estimated, exceed twenty thousand Volumes. Indeed NAMUR in his

Bibliographie, published in 1838, gives a List of upwards of ten thousand *separate Works*. We propose in the further Progress of this Treatise, to give a SELECT LIST of the best Sources of Information, so far as we are acquainted, upon the most important Branches of Bibliography, arranging them in alphabetical Order under their appropriate Heads, and adding such Descriptions and explanatory Remarks, as may seem best calculated to render the whole a useful Manual or Guide for Inquirers in this Department of Knowledge.



DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

I. Books containing Lists of Bibliographical Works.

COGSWELL (J. G.). Alphabetical Index to the Astor Library, or Catalogue, with short Titles, of the Books now collected and of the proposed Accessions, as submitted to the Trustees of the Library for their Approval. Jan. 1851. 8°. New York. 1851.

Compiled by the Superintendent to serve as a Guide in collecting Books for the Astor Library. Prefixed is a classed List of Works upon Bibliography occupying 30 Pages. The Department of Bibliography in the Astor Library, has been founded by Dr. Cogswell, and continued at his Expense. It is far more complete than any Collection of the Kind in the Country. The List gives short Titles merely, without Dates.

NAMUR (M. P.). Bibliographie Paléographico-Diplomatico-Bibliologique Générale, ou Répertoire Sytématique, &c. 2 Vols. 8°. Liège. 1838.

Giving the Titles of 10,236 separate Works relating to Paleography or Writing, Diplomaticks or Manuscripts, the History of Printing and the Book Trade, Bibliography, the History of Libraries, Notices of Pe-

riodicals, &c. No Work extant contains so complete a List of this Class of Books. The Titles, however, are frequently inaccurate, and the Descriptions are few and exceedingly meagre. The systematick and alphabetical Indexes at the End of each Volume greatly enhance the Value of the Work.

- PEIGNOT (Gabriel). *Répertoire Bibliographique Universel*; contenant la Notice raisonné des Bibliographies spéciales, &c. &c. 8°. Paris. 1812.

Peignot is one of the ablest of French Bibliographers, and by his various Writings, has contributed most essentially to the Illustration of the Study of Bibliography. This elaborate Work, not only gives an instructive Account of special Bibliographies published in his Day, but also an Account of a great Number of other Works upon Bibliography in its various Branches, Literary History, &c.

See also BOHN's *General Catalogue*, Vol. I. 8°. Lond. 1847, pp. 409-441; HORNE's *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, Vol. II. pp. 403-742; BRUNET's *Manuel du Libraire*, Vol. V.; and PETZ-HOLDT's *Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft*, a very important bibliographical Periodical, commenced in 1840, and published monthly at Dresden, making annually an octavo Volume. A complete List of all the Bibliographical Works which have been published in any Language down to the present Time, with full descriptive Notes in English, would do much towards the more general Cultivation of the Science among us. The Preparation of such a List was commenced by Prof. C. C. JEWETT, while Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. No one is better quali-

fied than he for an Undertaking of this Character, and it is earnestly hoped that his present multifarious and important Duties may not interfere with its ultimate and successful Accomplishment. In the Number of the *Anzeiger* for May, 1857, Dr. PETZHOLDT announces a Work which he has in Preparation, entitled *Bibliotheca Bibliographica, Bibliographisches Handbuch für Deutschland*. This is intended to be a Work like PEIGNOT's or NAMUR's, continued to the latest Dates, and enriched with critical and bibliographical Notes. It will undoubtedly be executed well and promptly.

II. *Elementary Bibliographies.*

UNDER this Head, we design to point out a few of those Works more particularly worthy of Notice, which treat generally of all Matters appertaining to Bibliography. It is a Matter of Regret that no Book presenting a well-written, judicious, and comprehensive Digest of these Matters, has been recently published. The following, however, contains much curious and useful Information.

ACHARD (C. F.). *Cours Élémentaire de Bibliographie.* 3 Vols. 8°. Marseille. 1806-7.

The most useful Part of this Work, is the Collection of the different Systems recommended by De Bure, Peignot, Barbier, and others, for the Classifying of Books. We learn from the Introduction, that M. FRANCIS DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, when Minister of the Interiour, ordered the Librarians

of all the Departments to deliver Lectures on Bibliography ; but that the Plan failed, these Librarians having been found incapable of prelecting upon their Vocation.

BOULARD (M. S.). *Traité Élémentaire de Bibliographie.* 8°. Paris. 1806.

This Work discusses the Qualifications of Bibliographers, the principal Works of which a Library ought to consist, the Rarity and Depreciation of Books, the Choice of Books and Editions, the Invention of Printing, the Formation of a Library, Manuscripts, &c. &c.

DENIS (Michael). *Einleitung in die Bücherkunde.* 2^d Ed. 2 Vols. 4. Wien. 1795-6.

This Work, although like every other of Denis greatly esteemed in Europe, has never been translated from the German. It embodies the Substance of a Course of academical Lectures delivered by the Author upon the History of Literature, as well as upon the Substances, Forms and Classification of Books.

DENIS (F.) and PINCON (P.). *Nouveau Manuel de Bibliographie Universelle.* 8°. Paris. 1857.

One of the *Manuels Roret*.

DIBDIN (T. F.). *Bibliographical Decameron ; or 'Ten Days' pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts, and Subjects connected with early Engraving, Typography and Bibliography.* 3 Vols. Royal 8°. London. 1817.

Elegantly printed, and embellished with many fine Engravings. It is now exceedingly scarce, and too dear for ordinary Purchasers. The Author was an Enthusiast in this Department of Learning, and his numerous Publications are indispensable to the bibliographical Student.

FORTIA D'URBAN. *Nouveau Système Alphabétique de Bibliographie Alphabétique.* 12°. Paris. 1822.

- HORNE (T. H.). An introduction to the Study of Bibliography; to which is prefixed a Memoir on the Publick Libraries of the Antients. Illustrated with Engravings. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1814.

The most useful Book of the Kind that has been published in the English Language, and to which we are greatly indebted in the Preparation of this Work. It comprises a summary Account of the Materials used for Writing in all Ages and Countries, the Origin and Progress of Printing, Remarks on the Forms of Books, different Styles of Binding, the Knowledge of Books, and the Causes of their relative Value and Scarcity, the Principles which should govern in the Arrangement and Classification of a Library, &c. &c. The most extensive Division of the Work is appropriated to a Notice of the principal Writers who have treated on the different Branches of Bibliography. It contains the fullest Account that we have ever seen of Catalogues of Libraries both British and foreign. The Specimens of early Typography, and of the Vignettes and Monograms of the early Printers, are neatly executed. A new Edition of this Work, incorporating the Suggestions and Improvements of a later Period, is greatly needed.

MORTILLARO (Vincenzo). *Studio Bibliographico*. 2^d Ed. 8°. Palermo. 1832.

- PEIGNOT (Gabriel). *Dictionnaire Raisonné de Bibliologie*. (With Supplement). 3 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1802-4.

Containing 1st. An Explanation of Terms relative to Bibliography, Typography, the Languages, Archives, Manuscripts, Medals, Antiquities, &c. 2d. Detailed historical Notices of the principal Libraries, ancient and modern, the different Sects of Philosophers, the most celebrated Printers, and Bibliographers, including a List of their Works. 3d. An Explanation of the different bibliographical Systems, &c. Peignot also published in 1800 an octavo Volume upon the Knowledge of Books, their Forms, Editions, &c. &c., called *Manuel Bibliographique; ou Essai sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes, etc.*, which may properly be regarded as an elementary Work.

III. The Origin and Progress of Writing, Manuscripts and Diplomaticks, Monograms and Autographs, Materials for Writing or Printing, Engraving on Wood, Copper, Stone, &c.

THE Subjects belonging to this Section have furnished Topicks for much elaborate Research, and some of them for Speculations and Disputes not yet brought to any satisfactory Conclusion. Our Object in this Work is to indicate the Inquiries which belong to the different Departments of Bibliography, together with some of the best Guides to Information upon each, leaving the Discussion of the Topicks themselves to separate and more extended Articles in their appropriate Places in Encyclopedias like the Britannica, Metropolitan, or New American, now being published in New York by the Appletons.

I. WRITING.

- ASTLE (Thomas). The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphick as elementary. Illustrated by Engravings. 2^d Ed. 4^o. London. 1803.

“The completest Work on the Subject of Writing extant in this or any other Language.”—*Horne*. The Chapters on Transcribers and Illuminators, and the Instruments, Inks and other Matters, which they

made Use of in their Operations, will be found especially interesting to the Bibliographer. A third Edition has been recently published in London, by Rowe, in one Volume, royal quarto.

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC (J. J.). Précis du Sytème Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens, ou Recherches sur les Elements premiers de cette Ecriture Sacrée, avec Planches. 2^d Ed. Royal 8°. Paris. 1828.

DEARBORN (N. S.) The American Text Book for Letters, with Copious Remarks on the various Letters now in Use, together with the most Correct Method of producing them with the Pen, Brush, Chisel or Graver. Oblong 8°. Boston. 1858.

This is the second Edition of an important Work, giving the various Styles of letters now in Use on plain or ornamental Printing, Engraving, or Sign Painting, such as Block Letters, German Text, Square Text, Open Flower Leaf, Roman Letters, Ornamented or Illuminated Capitals, Writing Print Letters, &c. A large Number of Styles are given, all of them beautifully and accurately designed and executed.

FORTIA D' URBAN (Le Marquis de). Essai sur l'Origine de l'Ecriture, sur son Introduction dans la Grèce, et son usage jusqu'au Temps d'Homère. 8°. Paris. 1832.

FRY (Edmund). Pantographia; containing accurate Copies of all the known Alphabets in the World, together with an English Explanation of the Force or Power of each Letter. Royal 8°. London. 1799.

This highly interesting Work, says Horne, is the Result of sixteen

Years' Research ; the Specimens of Characters are executed with great Neatness.

SILVESTRE (J. B.). Paléographie Universelle. Collection de Fac-Simile d'Écritures de tous les Peuples, et tous les Temps, etc., et accompagné d'Explications historiques et descriptives par M. M. Champollion-Figeac et Aimé Champollion Fils. 4 Vols. Folio. Paris. 1839-41.

" Ouvrage capital, exécuté avec le plus grand Luxe."—*Brunet*.

WAILLY (M. N. de). Eléments de Paléographie. 2 Vols. Royal 4°. Paris. 1838.

A very handsomely printed Work of 1168 Pages. The Second Volume contains Plates and a copious general Index.

2. MANUSCRIPTS AND DIPLOMATICKS.

DELANDINE (A. F.) Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Lyon. Précédés d'un Essai historique sur les Manuscrits en général, avec une Bibliographie spéciale des Catalogues qui les ont décrits. 3 Vols. 8°. Lyon. 1812.

EBERT (F. A.) Zur Handschriftenkunde. 2 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1825-7.

HUMPHREYS (H. N.) The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages ; an Account of the Development and Progress of the Art of Illumination, as a distinct Branch of Pictorial Ornamentation, &c. Illustrated by a Series of Examples, of the Size of the Originals, by Owen Jones. Folio. London. 1849.

A splendid and costly Work,

LANGLOIS (E. H.). *Essai sur Calligraphie des Manuscrits du Moyen-Age, et sur les Ornaments des premiers Livres d'Heures imprimés.* Royal 8°. Rouen. 1841.

MABILLON (Jean). *De Re Diplomatica Libri VI ; cum Supplemento.* 3^d Ed. 2 Vols. Folio. (Fine Plates). Neapoli. 1789.

MONTFAUCON (Dom. Bernard de). *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum Manuscriptorum nova.* 2 Vols. Folio. Paris. 1739.

This is a Catalogue of all the Manuscripts of which the Author, one of the most distinguished Savans of the 18th Century, could obtain any Knowledge, during forty Years of assiduous Research in the principal Libraries of Europe. The Manuscripts in the various Libraries are arranged in Classes separately. Each Volume has a complete Index.

Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique. Par deux Religieux Bénédictines, de la Cong. de S. Maur. 6 Vols. 4°. Paris. 1750.

The Authors of this highly esteemed Work were M. M. Touffain and Tassin. The third Volume contains a most copious List of the Abbreviations occurring in ancient Writings.

VAINES (Dom. De). *Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique.* 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1774.

The Design of the learned Author, says Horne, was to select and concentrate within the Compass of two Volumes, the Researches of all the most celebrated Writers on the Diplomatick Art. This object is most happily accomplished ; and to those who have not the Means of procuring the large and costly Volumes of Mabillon, Montfaucon, Maffei, and other Writers on the Subject, the Work of M. De Vaines is invaluable. The Plates, thirty-five in Number, faithfully exhibit the various Modes of Writing in different Ages and Nations.

3. MONOGRAMS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

- BRULLIOT (François). Dictionnaire des Monogrammes, Marques Figurées, Lettres Initials, Noms Abrégés, etc., avec lesquels les Peintres, Dessinateurs, Graveurs, et Sculpteurs ont désigné leurs Noms. 2^d Ed. 3 Pts. 4^o. Munich. 1832-4.

“Ouvrage très important.”—*Brunet*.

- FONTAINE (P. J.). Des Collections des Autographes et de l'Utilité qu'on peut en retirer. 8^o. Paris. 1834.

- FONTAINE (P. J.). Manuel de l'Auteur des Autographes. 8^o. Paris. 1836.

- Ifographie des Hommes célèbres, ou Collection de Fac-Simile de Lettres autographes et de Signatures ; publiée par MM. Bérard, Châteaugiron, Duchesne, et Frémisot. 4 Vols. Large 4^o. Paris. 1843.

- PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Recherches historiques et bibliographiques sur les Autographes et sur l'Autographie. 8^o. Dijon. 1836.

4. MATERIALS FOR WRITING OR PRINTING.

- KOOPS (Matthias). Historical Account of the Substances which have been used to describe Events and to convey Ideas, from the earliest Date to the Invention of Paper. 8^o. London. 1801.

LE NORMAND (L. S.). Manuel du Fabricant de Papiers, etc. (with Plates). 2 Vols. 12°. Paris. 1834.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Essai sur l'Histoire du Parchemin et du Velin. 8°. Paris. 1812.

SAVAGE (William). Treatise on the Preparation of Printing Ink of various Colours. 8°. London. 1832.

Published by Longman at £2 2s.

TAYLOR (Isaac). History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times ; or, a concise Account of the Means by which the Genuineness and Authenticity of ancient historical Works are ascertained. 8°. London. 1827.

The first Part of this excellent Work is devoted to the History of Manuscripts, an Account of the Materials of Ancient Books, Instruments of Writing, Inks, Illuminations, Copyists, Writers of the Middle Ages, &c.

WEHRS (G. F.). Von Papier, &c. (with Supplement). 3 Vols. 8°. Halle & Hannover. 1789-90.

5. ENGRAVING ON COPPER, WOOD,
STONE, &c.

BARTSCH (Adam de). Le Peintre Graveur. 21 Vols. 8°. Vienne, Degen, et Mechetti. 1803-21.

This Work, says Brunet, is certainly the most exact of any of the Kind which we have ; but it is very incomplete, and the last Volumes are of less Value than the first. Volumes 1-5. Flemish and Dutch Schools. 6-11. The German School. 12 and 13. The Italian School. 14 and 15. Marc Antonio, &c. 16-21. The Residue of the Italian School.

BRYAN (Michael). A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers ; with the Ciphers, Monograms, and Marks used by each Engraver. A new Edition, revised, enlarged and continued to the present Time, comprising above ONE THOUSAND additional Memoirs and large Accessions to the Lists of Pictures and Engravings, also new Plates of Ciphers and Monograms. By George Stanley. Royal 8°. London. 1849.

A Book of 963 Pages, embracing without the least Abridgment, as stated in the Preface, the whole of the Articles contained in the two quartos published by Bryan in 1816.

ENGELMANN (M. G.). *Traité théorique et pratique de Lithographie.* 3^d Ed. 4°. Paris. 1839.

Illustrated with a great Number of Plates.

HEINECKEN (M. le Baron). *Idée Générale d'une Collection complète d'Estampes, avec une Dissertation sur l'Origine de la Gravure, et sur les premiers Livres des Images.* 8°. Leipsic. 1771.

The Value and Fidelity of this Work have long been known and duly appreciated by Bibliographers and Amateurs of the fine Arts. A Circumstance that greatly enhances its Merit is, that the Author actually saw every Book of Images, &c. which he has described. It is illustrated with 28 fine Engravings, several of which are Doubles.

FIELDING (T. H.). *The Art of Engraving ; being an historical and distinct Account of the various Styles now practised, with Instructions as to the various Modes of Operation, &c.* Royal 8°. London. 1840.

- JACKSON (John). A Treatise on Wood Engraving, historical and practical. With upwards of three hundred Illustrations, engraved on Wood. Royal 8°. London. 1839.

The third Chapter of this important Work is devoted to an Examination of the Claims of Gutemberg and Cofter to the Honour of the Invention of Typography. The Author supports the Claims of the former.

- NAGLER (G. K.). Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon, oder Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Werken der Maler, Bildhauer, etc. 22 Vols. 8°. München. 1835-52.

A biographical Dictionary, with critical Notices of the Works of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, Designers, Lithographers, etc., being the best and most extensive Work of the Kind extant.

- OTTLEY (W. Y.). History of Engraving upon Copper and Wood, with an Account of Engravers and their Works. 2 Vols. Royal 4°. London. 1816.

Published at £8 8s.

This magnificent Book is printed uniformly with Dibdin's Ames, and with that forms a grand Series of the History of Printing and Engraving. Like Meerman the Author supports the Pretensions of Cofter as the Inventor of Printing.

- SINGER (S. W.). Researches into the History of Playing Cards; with Illustrations of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood. 4°. (Numerous Plates). London. 1816.

"The entire Impression of this Work is limited to 250 Copies; so that when its intrinsic Worth and intrinsic Beauty be considered, the Curious will not fail to secure Copies whenever they make their Appearance."—*Dibdin*.

- SPOONER (S.). A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors and Architects ; with the Monograms, Ciphers, &c. Large 8°. New York. 1853. pp. 1150.

*IV. The Origin and Progress of Printing,
Early Printed Books, and Book Binding.*

THE History of the Origin of this most important of all human Inventions is enveloped in Mystery, the most widely opposite Opinions upon the Subject being still entertained. Although within twenty Years from its Discovery it was spread all over Europe, commemorating all other Inventions, and handing down to Posterity every important Event, it has unfortunately failed to record in decisive Terms, the Name of its own Inventor. To determine this, as well as the Place where the Discovery was made, has given Employment to the Studies and Researches of the most learned Men in Europe during the last two Centuries. We can only in this Connection, point out some of the most important Publications on the Subject, together with Manuals and Dictionaries of the Art, and such Works as are particularly descriptive of early printed Books.

- AMES (Joseph). Typographical Antiquities ; being an historical Account of Printing in England, Scotland and Ireland, from 1471 to 1600. 4°. London. 1749.

A second Edition of this truly valuable Work, enlarged by William Herbert, was published in 1785-90, in 3 Vols. 4°. Both these Editions are now in a great Degree superseded by the elaborate and splendid Edition by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, greatly enlarged, with copious Notes and appropriate Engravings. 4 Vols. 4°. Lond. 1810-19. Published at 60 Guineas.

AUDIFFREDI (J. B.). *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Romanarum Editionum Sæculi XV. Also, Specimen Historico-Criticum Editionum Italicarum Sæculi XV.* 2 Vols. 4. Romæ. 1783-94.

Dibdin speaks of these Productions as of very great Importance to the Bibliographer. Audiffredi appears to have had Access to the first Libraries in Italy ; and his Care, Accuracy and Research, entitle him to a Superiority over all his Predecessors. Both of these Works have good Indexes.

BANDINI (A. M.). *De Florentina Juntarum Typographia.* 2 Vols. 8°. Lucæ. 1791.

It only goes as far as 1550. Peignot commends it as a “ profoundly learned Work.”

BÉRARD (A. S. L.). *Essai bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs.* 8°. Paris. 1822.

BERNARD (Aug.). *De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe.* 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1853.

Paul Trömel in Petzholdt's *Anzeiger*, speaks of this as the most important Work yet written on the Origin of the Art of Printing.

Bibliotheca Smithiana, seu Catalogus Librorum D. Josephi Smithii Angli per Cognomina Authorum dispositus. pp. 913. 4°. Venetiis. 1755.

This valuable Catalogue was compiled by J. B. Paschal. It contains

the PREFACES and EPISTLES of the rarest and most important Works published before the year 1500, this Part of the Book occupying 285 Pages ; it contains also a complete alphabetical Index of Authors.

* COTTON (Henry). *Typographical Gazetteer*. 3^d Ed. 8. Oxford. 1852.

A very useful Work, being a Dictionary of all the Places where Printing has been practiced, with an Account of the first Books printed at each, a Translation into English of the Foreign Names of Towns, &c.

DAUNOU (P. C. F.) *Analyse des Opinions diverses sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie*. 8°. Paris. 1802.

This is a clear and compendious View of the various Opinions which have been advanced upon the Origin of Printing. The same has also been published in the fourth Volume of the *Memoirs* of the moral and political Clafs of the French Institute.

* DIBDIN (T. F.). *Bibliotheca Spenceriana ; or a Descriptive Catalogue of early printed Books, and of many important first Editions in the Library of Earl Spencer*. 4 Vols. Superroyal 8°. London. 1814-15.

This superb Collection of Books contains upwards of 45,000 Volumes ; among them are sixty-four Editions from the Press of Wm. Caxton, the first English Printer, which are reputed to be worth \$60,000. The Abundance and Beauty of the Facimiles and other Embellishments, as well as the Fineness of the Paper and Printing, render this Catalogue one of the most splendid bibliographical Works ever published in any Country. It describes, 1. Books printed from wooden Blocks about the Middle of the fifteenth Century. 2. Early printed Bibles. 3. Liturgical Works. 4. Works of the Fathers. 5. Greek and Latin Classics. 6. Miscellaneous Literature. The Possessors of this Work, to complete it, should procure *ÆDES ALTHORPIANÆ*, 2 Vols. super royal 8°. London, 1822, containing an Account of the Mansion, Books and Pictures at Althorp, the Residence

of Earl Spencer; and also the *CASSINO CATALOGUE*, super royal 8°. Lond. 1823, forming a Supplement to the two previous Catalogues, and containing a general Index.

• *DUPONT* (Paul). *Notice Historique sur l'Imprimerie*. Large 8°. Paris. 1849.

FALKENSTEIN (Karl). *Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst*. 4°. Leipzig. 1840.

A very important and beautiful Work, containing Engravings, many of which are coloured.

• *GRESWELL* (W. P.). *Annals of Parisian Typography, containing an Account of the earliest Typographical Establishments in Paris*. 8°. London. 1818.

This has long been regarded as an important Compilation. It is enriched with numerous interesting Notes relating to the History of Literature. It is designed principally to show the particular Influence of the Parisian Gothick Press upon the early English Press.

GRESWELL (W. P.). *View of the Early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani*. 2 Vols. 8°. Oxford. 1833.

HAIN (Ludovicus). *Repertorium Bibliographicum*. 4 Vols. 8°. Stutt. et Tubingæ. 1826-38.

A useful Repertory, in which, by means of frequent Abbreviations, the Author has endeavoured to bring into a small Compass a descriptive Account of all the Editions of the 15th Century known to himself. The Number of Articles thus given amounts to 16,299. They are regarded by Bibliographers as extremely accurate.

• *HANSARD* (T. C.). *Typographia; an historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Printing, with practical Directions for conducting every*

Department in an Office, with a Description of Stereotype and Lithography. Thick royal 8°. London. 1825.

A beautiful Book of 939 Pages, with a good Index.

- HANSARD (T. C.). The History of the Art of Printing, Copperplate Printing, Type Founding and Lithographick Printing. 8°. Edinburgh. 1840.

- HODGSON (Thomas). An Essay on the Origin and Progress of Stereotype Printing, including a Description of the various Processes. 8°. Newcastle. 1820. pp. 178.

An excellent Work. Only 306 Copies printed.

- JOHNSON (John). Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1824.

LAIRE (F. X.). Index Librorum ab Inventæ Typographia ad Annum 1500, cum notis. (With a Supplement.) 3 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1791-2.

A useful Work of its Kind. The Descriptions are clear, the Notes brief and instructive, and there are four Indexes.

- MAITTAIRE (Michael). Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventæ Origine ad Annum 1664, cum Supplemento Michaelis Denifii. 7 Vols. (or 11 when the Parts are bound up separately). 4°. Hag. Com. et Viennæ. 1719-89.

Volume I. from the Origin of the Art to the Year 1500, was published in 1719. Volume II. 1500-1536, was published in 1722, in 2 Parts. Volume III. 1536-1557, was published in 1726, in 2 Parts, with an Appendix. Volume IV. from the Origin of the Art to 1664, was published

in 1733, in 2 Parts. Volume V. containing a general Index, was published in 1741, in 2 Parts. Complete Copies of these Annals, with both Parts of the Index, are rare, especially in this Country. The Supplement by Michel Denis, published at Vienna in 1789, in 2 Vols. 4^o., contains 6311 Articles, describing Works printed in the 15th Century, which were unknown to Maittaire.

Though less perfect in some respects than the Annals of Panzer, it is nevertheless indispensable in every bibliographical Collection. It does not confine itself like that Work to mere Nomenclature, but gives Information respecting the Lives of Printers, Publishers, Correctors of the Press, and literary Men, and suggests Inquiries respecting the History of the Art of Printing. The Author was a Native of London, born in 1668, and educated at Westminster School and Oxford University.

MEERMAN (Gerard). *Origines Typographicæ.* 2 Vols. 4^o. Hag. Com. 1765.

One of the most instructive Books extant, as to the Progress of the Art, and full of learned and acute Inquiries. The Author, who was a distinguished Lawyer of Leyden, supports with great Ardour the Pretensions of Harlem as the Birthplace of the Art, and of Lawrence Coster as its Inventor. Although the Hypothesis of Meerman in Support of these Pretensions has long since been exploded as a Fable, the Work is highly esteemed and eagerly sought after by Bibliographers. The Plates (12 in Number) are frequently taken out to illustrate other Works.

MEERSCH (P. C. Van der). *Recherches sur la Vie et les Travaux des Imprimeurs Belges et Neerlandais, établis à l'Etranger, et sur la Part qu'ils ont prise à la Régénération littéraire de l'Europe du XV^e Siècle.* Vol. I. 8^o. Gand. 1856.

A very important Work.

PANZER (G. W.). *Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventæ Origine ad Annum 1536.* 11 Vols. 4^o. Norimbergæ. 1793-1803.

The most extensive Work extant on the Productions of the 15th Century, and surpassing in bibliographical Accuracy, as well as in Method and Arrangement all its Predecessors. Volumes I-III contain the dated Productions which appeared up to 1500, in the alphabetical Order of their Places of Printing. Volume IV contains the dated Productions which appeared without any Statement of the Place of Printing, or Name of Printer, arranged in chronological Order; also the Productions without Place, Date, or Printer, arranged in alphabetical Order, according to the Authors' Names, and a triple Supplement to the former Volumes. Volume V is a general Index to the previous Volumes. Volumes VI-IX embrace the dated and undated Productions from 1501 to 1536 together with Supplements. Volumes X and XI contain general Indexes to Vols. VI-IX, and also a Supplement to the entire Work.

PIETERS (M. Chs.). *Analyse des Matériaux les plus utiles, pour des futures Annales de l'Imprimerie des Elzévir.* Large 8°. Gand. 1843.

PIETERS (M. Chs.). *Annales de l'Imprimerie Elzevirienne.* 8°. Gand et Paris. 1851.

RENOUARD (A. A.). *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde.* 2^d Ed. 3 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1825.

RENOUARD (A. A.). *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Estienne.* 2 Pts. in one Volume 8°. Paris. 1837-8.

These Works upon Aldus Manutius, the Inventor of *Italics*, and his Successors, and upon Henry Stephens and his Successors, the celebrated French Printers of the 16th Century, are very important. A 3^d Edition of the first named Work, containing a Notice of the Juntas, and a List of their Productions up to 1550, was published in one thick Volume, 8°. Paris. 1834.

SANTANDER (M. de la Serna). *An Historical Essay on the Origin of Printing.* Translated

from the French. 8°. Newcastle. Hodgson.
1819. pp. 93.

Only 214 Copies printed.

- SAVAGE (William). Dictionary of the Art of Printing. (Illustrated with Diagrams). Thick 8°. London. 1841.

A new Edition of this capital Work has long been in Preparation by a competent Gentleman of New York.

- SOTHEBY (S. L.). Principia Typographica. The Block Books, or xylographick Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders and Germany, during the fifteenth Century, exemplified and considered in Connexion with the Origin of Printing, &c. &c. 3 Vols. imp. 4°. London. 1857.

Only 250 Copies printed, of which 220 Copies are to be sold at Auction on Wednesday the 5th of May, 1858, in London. The Volumes are illustrated with above 120 Plates. None will be sold for less than 9 Guineas.

- STOWER (Charles). The Printer's Grammar; or Introduction to the Art of Printing. (With Plates.) 8°. London. 1808.
- THOMAS (Isaiah). The History of Printing in America; with a Biography of Printers, and an Account of Newspapers. To which is prefixed a concise View of the Discovery and Progress of the Art in other Parts of the World. 2 Vols. 8°. Worcester. 1810.

Rare and very important.

- TIMPERLEY (C. H.). Encyclopedia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote; compiled from Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and numerous Authorities. Second Edition, comprising recent Biographies, chiefly of Bookfellers, and a Practical Manual of Printing. Thick royal 8°. Lond. 1842.

WILLETT (Ralph). A Memoir on the Origin of Printing, in a Letter addressed to John Topham, Esq. 8°. Newcastle. T. Hodgson. 1820. pp. 72.

Only 150 Copies printed.

WOLFIIUS (J. C.). Monumenta Typographica. 2 thick Vols. 8°. Hamburgi. 1740.

This Collection consists of Treatises by various Authors, and also of Extracts illustrative of the Origin and early History of the Art, some of which are in Verse.

BOOK-BINDING.

A few Works illustrative of the History and Art of Book-Binding, may very properly be added to this Part of our List.

- ANETT (J. A.). An Inquiry into the Nature and Form of the Books of the Ancients, with a History of the Art of Book-Binding, from the Times of the Greeks and Romans to the present Day; interspersed with bibliographical References to Men and Books of all Ages and Countries. Small 8°. London. 1837.

GREVE (E. W.). Hand und Lehrbuch der Buchbinde, &c. 2^d Ed. 2 Vols. 8°. Berlin. 1832.

HANNETT (John). Bibliopegia or the Art of Book-Binding. 4th Ed. 12°. London. 1848.

LE NORMAND (L. S.). Manuel du Relieur. 2^d Ed. 18°. Paris. 1831.

One of the *Manuels Roret*.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Essai historique et archæologique sur la Relieuse des Livres, etc. 8°. Dijon. 1834.

TUCKETT (C. J.). Specimens of ancient and modern Binding. Royal 4°. London. 1846.

WALKER (Edward). The Art of Book-Binding, its Rise and Progress. (Including a descriptive Account of the New York Book Bindery of E. Walker & Sons, with a List of Prices annexed.) Thin 8°. New York. 1850.

V. *Rare, Anonymous, Pseudonymous and Prohibited Books.*

I. RARE.

ONE of the Objects of Bibliography is to indicate those Books which, to a greater or less Degree, come under this Category. With regard to these Compilations we may remark, that though in most of them the Epithet RARE is sometimes applied too vaguely and lavishly, they

are nevertheless as a Class extremely useful. It is indeed exceedingly difficult to speak in all Cases with Precision in regard to rare Books, and hence perhaps impossible to compile a Work of this Kind which shall not sometimes mislead those who consult it. A Distinction should always be made between the Terms RARE and PRECIOUS, which, while at first they appear to mean the same Thing, are yet essentially different. A Book may be rare because it is with Difficulty to be procured, and hence highly valued by Amateurs who desire the exclusive Possession of it, regardless of Cost. On the other Hand, Books may be precious, and to be obtained only at a high Price, without being rare. Such are the splendid Collections of architectural Engravings published by Piranesi and others; the Collections called GALLERIES and CABINETS; the great Collections of Works on Antiquities by Grævius, Gronovius, Montfaucon, Muratori and others. The following may be noticed as among the principal bibliographical Works under this Head, in addition to Audiffredi, Dibdin, Hain, Laire, Maittaire and Panzer, described under the preceding Head:

BAUER (J. J.). *Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis*. (With three supplementary Volumes.)
7 Vols. 8°. Norimbergæ. 1770-91.

Arranged alphabetically according to the Authors' Names. It contains some good Things, says Peignot, but the Author has been too lavish of the Words, *rarus*, *rarissimus*, *paucissimus*, *cognitus*, &c.

• CLEMENT (David). *Bibliothèque Curieuse*; ou

Catalogue Raisonné des Livres rares et difficiles à trouver. 9 Vols. 4^o. Göttingen et Leipzig. 1750-60.

This Work is compiled upon a very extensive Plan, for, though consisting of nine quarto Volumes, it comes down no farther than to the Letter H in the alphabetical Arrangement of Names; terminating here in consequence of the Author's Death. It is beautifully printed and exhibits great Labour and Learning. The following are the different Classes mentioned in which Books may be said to be rare. 1. A Book which it is difficult to find in the Country where it is sought, ought to be called simply *rare*. 2. A Book which it is difficult to find in any Country may be called *very rare*. 3. A Book of which there are only 50 or 60 Copies existing, or which appears as seldom as if there never had been more at any Time than that Number of Copies, ranks as *extremely rare*. 4. When the whole Number of Copies of a Work does not exceed 10, this constitutes *excessive* Rarity, or Rarity in the highest Degree. This Classification of the Degrees of Rareness is copied from Clement by all subsequent Writers in this Department.

DIBDIN (T. F.). A Bibliographical Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany. 2^d Edition. 3 Vols. small 8^o. London. 1829.

Containing a Fund of useful Information upon Topography, Manuscripts, rare and valuable Books, publick and private Libraries, Booksellers, Book-collectors, Autographs, &c. &c. Numerous Illustrations. The first Edition, of which the second is an Abridgment, was published in 1821, in 3 Vols. royal 8^o. The Expenses of the Printing and Engraving of this first Edition, amounted to upwards of £6000.

DIBDIN (T. F.). A Bibliographical and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and in Scotland. 2 Vols. Royal 8^o. London. 1838.

Profusely embellished, with Accounts of Libraries, Manuscripts, rare Books, &c. &c. and a general Index.

- FOURNIER (F. I.). Nouveau Dictionnaire Portatif de Bibliographie; contenant plus de vingt trois mille Articles de Livres rares, curieux, estimés et recherchés. &c. 2^d Ed. 8°. Paris. 1809.

Preceded by an Essay on Libraries and Bibliography, and followed by Catalogues of the Editions of Baskerville, Didot, the Aldi, Elzevirs, &c. &c.

- GERDES (Daniel). Florigium historico-criticum Librorum rariorum, etc. 8°. Groningæ. 1773.

This is the third Edition of a Work, designed in Part as a Supplement to the Catalogue of Vogt.

- GUICHARD (J. M.). Notice sur le Speculum Humanæ Salvationis. 8°. Paris. 1840.

- HARTSHORNE (C. H.). Book Rarities of the University of Cambridge; illustrated by original Letters and Notes biographical, literary and antiquarian. (With Plates.) 8°. London. 1820.

- HYOIS (P. J.). Musée Bibliographique; Collection d'Ouvrages imprimés et Manuscrits, dont le moindre Prix est de 1000 Francs. 8°. Mons. 1837.

- LALANDE (M. L. C.). Curiosités Bibliographiques. 18°. Paris. 1845.

This little Work, although not strictly coming under this Head, nevertheless contains many interesting particulars in regard to curious and rare Books, including Titles and Frontispieces, Dedications, Prefaces, Errors, Binding, Prices paid to Authors, Autographs, Liberty of the Press, &c.

- OSMONT (J. B. L.). Dictionnaire Typographique, Historique, et Critique des Livres rares, singu-

liers, estimés, et recherchés en tous Genres. 2
Vols. 8^o Paris. 1768.

A scarce Work; which, though in some respects superseded by later bibliographical Dictionaries, may yet be advantageously consulted for Italian Literature.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). *Essai de Curiosités Bibliographiques*. 8^o. Paris. 1804.

Containing a classified Notice of the finest Works, the Price of which, at the publick Sales, has exceeded 1000 Francs.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). *Variétés, Notices et Raretés Bibliographiques*. 8^o. Paris. 1822. pp. 147.

Dibdin in his Preface to the Bibliographical Tour in France, just described, complains that this little Work is but the Reflection or Translation of the 9th and 30th Letters of the 1st Edition of the same.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). *Répertoire de Bibliographies spéciales, curieuses et instructives*. 8^o. Paris. 1810.

Containing, 1. Special Bibliographies in all Languages. 2. Books of which only 100 Copies were printed. 3. Books of which Copies have been printed on coloured Paper. 4. Books, the Text of which is engraved. 5. All Books which have been published under the Name *Ana*, &c.

SANTANDER (M. de la Serna). *Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du quinzième Siècle; ou description des Editions les plus rares, &c.* 3 Vols. 8^o. Bruxelles et Paris. 1805-7.

The first Volume contains an elaborate History of Printing (see Page 28), which Horne has abridged in his Introduction to the Study of Bibliography. Santander describes only the principal Editions of the 15th Century, observing that though there are supposed to have been not less than 15,000 published within that Period, not more than 1500 deserve the Attention of the Curious.

SCHELHORN (J. G.). *Amœnitas Literariæ, quibus variæ Observationes, Scripta item quædam Anecdota et varia Opuscula exhibentur.* 2^d Ed. 14 Vols. 8°. Frankfort et Leipzig. 1725-31.

VALLIÈRE (M. le Duc de la). *Catalogues des Livres de la Bibliothèque de Vallière.* 9 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1783-8.

The first Part of this Catalogue, in three Volumes, was compiled by Guillaume de Bure, and is extremely curious. It comprises Manuscripts (described by M. Van Praet), early Editions, Books printed on Vellum and large Paper, Books rare and precious, Books of Engravings, &c. containing in all 5668 Articles, and two Indexes, one of Authors and one of Titles or Subjects.

The second Part, consisting of the last six Volumes, was compiled by Jean Sue Nyon. It contains 27,000 Articles, arranged under general Divisions, but without an Index. This Part of the Vallière Library, although considered of less Value than the preceding Portion, contains a fine Collection of French and Italian Poets, and a Collection of Romances, the most complete perhaps that ever was formed, together with numerous Works on the Arts, Sciences, History, &c. This Part of the Work therefore belongs to general Bibliography. It is of little practical Value for the Want of descriptive Notes and an Index.

VAN PRAET (Joseph). *Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur Vélin, de la Bibliothèque du Roi.* (With Supplement.) 6 Vols. Large 8°. Paris. 1822-8.

“L’Importance et la grande Valeur des Livres décrits, l’Exactitude rigoureuse des Descriptions, et les Anecdotes curieuses qui les accompagnent, donnent de l’Intérêt à cet excellent Catalogue.”—*Brunet*.

The Compiler, one of the most profound Bibliographers of Europe, has been for many Years at the Head of the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, a Library singularly rich in Books printed on Vellum.

VAN PRAET (Joseph). Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur Vélin qui se trouvent dans des Bibliothèques tant publiques que particulières. 4 Vols. Large 8°. Paris. 1824-8.

VOGT (John). Catalogus historico-criticus Librorum rariorum. 5th Ed. Thick 8°. Norimbergæ. 1793.

An excellent Work, the Plan and Execution of which are characterized by Dibdin as being at once clear and concise. Vogt, however, like many other Authors of this Class of Books, is somewhat prodigal of the Word *rare*.

2. ANONYMOUS AND PSEUDONYMOUS BOOKS.

Anonymous Books are those which are published without any Author's Name. *Cryptonymous* Books are those the Names of the Authors of which are concealed under an Anagram or similar Contrivance. *Pseudonymous* Books are those which bear false Names of Authors. The great Number of Works embraced under this Head renders it a very important Branch of bibliographical Inquiry. Of the various Writers who have described this Class of Books, the following are the principal. They are particularly useful in regard to the literary Productions of Periods and Countries which have been greatly restricted in the Liberty of the Press.

BARBIER (A. A.). Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes. 2^d Ed. 4 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1822-7.

By far the most perfect and valuable of all the numerous Works which

have been published in this Department of Bibliography, being the Results of thirty Years of diligent Labour and Research. The Author was private Librarian of the Emperor Napoleon, and afterwards, on the Return of the Bourbons, Superintendent of the private Royal Libraries. He died in 1825. His Dictionary is confined to Works in the Latin and French Languages, but of these it notices between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand.

LANCETTI (V.). *Pseudonimia Ovvero Tavole alfabetiche de' Nomi finti o supposti degli Scrittori con la Contrapposizione de' Veri* 8°. Milano. 1836.

• MANNE (M. de). *Nouveau Recueil d'Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes*. 8°. Paris. 1834.

Containing 2131 Articles, not limited like Barbier's Dictionary to Works in the French and Latin Languages, and followed by an alphabetical Index of Authors.

PLACCIUS (Vincent). *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum Operum*. (Edited by J. A. Fabricius and M. Dreyer, with a Preface by the former.) 2^d Ed. Fol. Hamburgi. 1708.

To this should be added a Supplement, or Continuation by J. C. Mylius, published in 1740. Folio. Hamburg. The original Work and the Supplement together, comprehend between nine and ten thousand Articles.

QUÉRARD (J. M.). *Les Ecrivains Pseudonymes et autres Mystificateurs de la Littérature Française pendant les quatre derniers Siècles restitués à leurs véritables Noms*. 8°. Paris. 1854-5.

One of the latest Works upon the Subject.

SCHMIDT (A. G.). *Galerie deutscher pseudonymer Schriftsteller, &c.* 8°. Grimmæ. 1840.

3. PROHIBITED.

The following Works upon condemned and prohibited Books, may very appropriately be added to the above Descriptions of rare and anonymous Books. They constitute a melancholy Portion of Bibliography, for though the Facts which they collect sometimes amuse by their Folly, they oftener excite Indignation and Pity at the Oppressions of Power, and the Sufferings of the Learned.

AN EXACT REPRINT of the Roman Index Expurgatorius, the only Vatican Index of this Kind ever published; edited with a Preface, by Richard Gibbings. Thick 12°. Dublin. 1837.

HANNOT (J. B.). Index des principaux Livres condamnés et défendus par l'Eglise. 12°. Namur. 1714.

INDEX LIBRORUM Prohibitorum juxta Exemplar Romanum Jussu Sanctissimi Domini nostri editum Anno 1835; Accefferunt fuis Locis Nomina eorum qui usque ad hanc Diem damnati fuere. Post 8°. Mechliniæ. 1843.

MENDHAM (JOSEPH). Account of the Indexes, both prohibitory and expurgatory of the Church of Rome. 8°. London. 1826.

MENDHAM (Joseph). Index Librorum Prohibitorum a Sixto V.; Ed. J. Menham. 4°. London. 1835.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Dictionnaire Critique et Bibliographique des Principaux Livres condamnés au Feu, supprimés ou censurés. 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1806.

The most complete Work in this Department of Bibliography, although it can hardly be said to contain an Enumeration of all the *principal* suppressed, condemned or censored Books, as there are few English Works noticed. The first Volume contains a List of INDICES EXPURGATORII, and also of more than thirty Writers who have treated on this Subject.

VI. Classification of Books and Management of Libraries, or Library Economy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost infinite Number of Libraries and Catalogues that exist, scarcely any two can be found which entirely agree in their Arrangements, or which are catalogued upon the same Principles. It is therefore important to point out some of the best Guides upon these Subjects, for the Benefit of the various publick Libraries which are being formed and developed in all Parts of the Land, in order that they may be conducted in accordance with the most approved Principles of Library Economy. Before proceeding with our List, we may remark, that Catalogues resolve themselves finally into two Classes, viz: CLASSIFIED and ALPHABETICAL. The Utility of the former is very great, consisting obviously in this, that the Books upon any Subject are found at once by referring to the proper Head,

To refer however every Book to its proper Place in the general System of human Knowledge, would evidently require clearer and more exact Ideas of the Scope and Objects of all the Departments and Branches of which that System consists, and a more thorough Acquaintance with the Science of Bibliography in all its Details than most Persons possess. The Difficulties of such a Task, and indeed of the whole Subject of cataloguing, are very happily illustrated in the Article on Libraries and Catalogues appended to this Work.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, with the Titles placed in alphabetical Order under the Names of Authors, and accompanied by an alphabetical and classified Index of Subjects, is in our Judgment by far the most practical and useful. Such a Catalogue might well be called “the Eye of the Library.” It should in most Cases have *short* Titles, and always give in full the CONTENTS of all the COLLECTED WORKS of Authors, and of all Collections of single Works of various Authors, having a Common Title. We notice the most important Books under this Head, some of which might properly be classed with ELEMENTARY Bibliographies already described.

ALBERT (J. F. M.). *Récherches sur les Principes fondamentaux de la Classification bibliographique.*
8°. Paris. 1847.

A very important Work of its Kind.

AMPÈRE (A. M.). *Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences, ou Exposition analytique d’une Classi-*

fication naturelle de toutes les Connaissances humaines. 2 Pts. 8°. Paris. 1843.

CAMUS (A. G.). Observations sur la Distribution et le Classement des Livres d'une Bibliothèque. [Mémoires de l'Inst. National ; Litt. et Beaux Arts, Tome I]. 4°. Paris. 1798. pp. 643-76.

CONSTANTIN (L. A.). Bibliothéconomie, ou nouveau Manuel Complet pour l'Arrangement, la Conversation et l'Administration des Bibliothèques. 2^d Ed. 18°. Paris. 1841.

An excellent little Manual upon Library Economy, which we hope to present to the Publick at some future Time, in an English Dress, with Additions, &c. It is very full upon Catalogues and the Statisticks of Libraries. The Author, whose real Name was Hesse, has recently died at Paris.

EBERT (F. A.). Bildung des Bibliothekars. 2^d Ed. 8°. Leipzig. 1820.

Few Persons, it is believed, have ever engaged in the Work of arranging and Cataloguing, even a small Library of learned Books, without being painfully impressed with the Importance of all the varied Qualifications which Ebert here enumerates, as essential for a *German* Librarian.

EXPOSÉ succinct d'un nouveau Système d'Organisation des Bibliothèques publiques, par un Bibliothécaire. 8°. Montpellier. 1845.

FOISY (F. M.). Essai sur la Conservation des Bibliothèques publiques. 8°. Paris. 1833.

FORTIA D'URBAN (Le Marquis). Nouveau Système alphabétique de Bibliographie alphabétique. Seconde Edition, précédée de nouvelles Considérations.

ations sur l'Orthographe Française. 12°. Paris.
1822.

The first Part includes a general System of Bibliography. The second Part includes an encyclopedical Table of human Knowledge. A new Edition has been published containing Part third, and a general Index. This last Part relates to Encyclopedias, showing what they are, in what Languages they have been written, &c.

HORNE (T. H.). Outlines for the Classification of a Library, submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum. 4°. London. 1825.

Now very scarce.

JEWETT (C. C.). On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries, and their Publication by Means of separate, stereotyped Titles; with Rules and Examples. 2^d Ed. 8°. Washington. 1853.

Containing an Explanation of the Author's Plan for preparing and stereotyping Catalogues, and serving as a Manual for Librarians in carrying the same into Practice. The thirty-nine Rules embodied in the Work, founded upon those adopted for the Compilation of the Catalogue of the British Museum, have been drawn up with great Care. Modifications and Additions have been made, adapted to the peculiar Character of the System proposed. These Modifications can readily be discovered and set aside by those who wish to use the Rules in the Preparation of an ordinary Catalogue. The Work is an indispensable Guide to Librarians and others, enabling them to compile Catalogues upon the best and most approved Principles, without the Expense of useless Labour. The Author, it is understood, is preparing for the Press a third and enlarged Edition of this invaluable Manual.

LUDEWIG (Herman). Zur Bibliothéconomie. 8°. Leipzig. 1840.

MOLBECH (Christian). Ueber Bibliothekwissen-

schaft, oder Einrichtung und Verwaltung öffentlicher Bibliotheken. (2^d Ed. from the Danish Originals by H. Ratjen). 8°. Leipzig. 1833.

A very learned and comprehensive Book upon the whole Subject of Library Economy.

NAMUR (M. P.). Manuel du Bibliothécaire. 8°. Bruxelles. 1834.

PARIS (M. P.). De la Nécessité de commencer, achever et publier le Catalogue des Livres imprimés, etc. Seconde Edition, dans laquelle on a complété le Plan de Classification bibliographique, et répondu à quelques Objections. 8°. Paris. 1847. pp. 63.

· PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Manuel du Bibliophile, ou Traité du Choix des Livres. 2 Vols. 8°, Dijon. 1823.

A very useful Guide for the Book Purchaser.

PETZOLDT und REICHARD. Ankündigung von Beiträgen zur Bibliotheksbaukunst. 2 Vols. 8°. Dresden. 1844.

PETZOLDT (Julius). Katechismus der Bibliothekenlehre. Anleitung zur Einrichtung und Verwaltung von Bibliotheken. Mit 16 in den Text gedruckten Abbildungen and 15 Schrifttafeln. 8°. Leipzig. 1856.

This little Work forms the 27th Number of a Series issued by J. J. Weber, entitled *Illustrierte Katechismen*.

- REPORT from the Select Committee on Publick Libraries ; together with Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix. Folio. London. 1849.

This Report of the House of Commons, making with the Index, a Volume of 417 pages, contains the fullest and most accurate statistical Details respecting publick Libraries to be found in Print. It embodies the Testimony and Opinions of some of the most eminent Bibliographers in Europe, upon important Points in the History and Management of Libraries, as for Example, E. Edwards, formerly of the British Museum, M. Guizot of France, M. Van der Weyer of Belgium, M. Libri of Italy, &c. &c.

- REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Constitution and Government of the British Museum ; with Minutes of Evidence. Folio. pp. 823. London. 1850. Also Index to Report, &c. Folio. pp. 172. London. 1850.

The principal Subject of Inquiry related to the Preparation and Printing of a Catalogue. On this Point therefore it contains full Information.

RICHTER (Benedict). Kurze Anleitung eine Bibliothek zu ordnen und in der Ordnung zu erhalten. (With 6 Illustrations.) 8°. Augsburg. 1836.

SCHMIDT (J. A. F.). Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft. 8°. Weimar, 1840.

Valuable particularly for its Lists of Books of Reference on Bibliography, Literary History, &c.

SCHRETTINGER (M.) Versuch eines vollständigen Lehrbuchs der Bibliothekwissenschaft. 2 Vols. 2^d Ed, 8°, München, 1829,

SCHRETTINGER (M.). Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft, besonders zum Gebrauche der Richt-Bibliothekare. 8°. Wien. 1834.

- SHURTLEFF (N. B.). A Decimal System for the Arrangement and Administration of Libraries. 4°. Boston. 1856.

Descriptive of a System which the Writer, as stated in the Preface, has introduced into the Publick Library of the City of Boston, and which has been in practical Operation there since the Summer of 1852.

VII. Library Edifices, and History and Statistics of Libraries.

- **B**ALBI (Adrien). Essai Statistique sur les Bibliothèques de Vienne, comparées aux plus grands Etablissmens de ce genre, &c. 8°. Vienna. 1835.

Next to the elaborate Article by Ebert, in the *Cyclopædie* of Ersch and Gruber, the first statistical View of existing Libraries to be at all relied upon for general Accuracy, Mr. Edwards places this valuable Treatise by Balbi. The *Tableaux Statistiques sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes*, by the same Author, were published in the Transactions of the French Statistical Society in 1836.

- BAILLY (J. L. A.). Notices historiques sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes, suivies d'un Tableau Comparatif des Produits de la Presse de 1812 à 1825, et d'une Liste des Lois, &c. concernant les Bibliothèques. 8°. Paris. 1828.

BLUME (Fiedrich). *Iter Italicum*. 4 Vols. 8°. Berlin und Halle. 1824-36.

Containing an Account of the Archives, Inscriptions and Libraries in the Sardinian and Austrian Provinces.

BUCHON (J. A.) *Rapports sur la Situation des Bibliothèques publiques en France*. 8°. Paris. 1830.

• CLARKE (Wm.) *Repertorium Bibliographicum ; or some Account of the most celebrated British Libraries*. Large 8°. London. 1819.

Designed, says the Advertisement, to assist the Collector in his Pursuit of valuable Editions of rare Books, and containing Selections from the various, Libraries, to give the prominent Features of each.

DELESSERT (M. B.). *Mémoire sur la Bibliothèque Royale*. 4°. Paris. 1835.

DELESSERT (M. B.). *Projet d'une Bibliothèque circulaire sur l'Emplacement, etc.* 4°. Paris.

• FARNUM (Luther). *A Glance at Private Libraries*. 8°. Boston. 1855. pp. 79.

The Libraries noticed in this Account are chiefly at Boston and its Neighbourhood, embracing those of Everett, Prescott, Ticknor, Parker, Sears (now President of Brown University, Providence), Livermore, the late Daniel Webster, &c. Mr. Farnum estimates the Number of Books in private Libraries of one thousand Volumes and upwards, within ten Miles of the Boston State House, to equal or exceed three hundred thousand.

GLAY (Dr. Le). *Mémoire sur les Bibliothèques publiques et les principales Bibliothèques particulières du Département du Nord*. 8°. Lille. 1841.

GREPPO (J. G. H.). Notice historique sur les Bibliothèques des Hébreux. 8°. Paris. 1835.

HUNTER (Joseph). English Monastick Libraries. 4°. London. 1831.

- JEWETT (C. C.). Notices of the Publick Libraries in the United States of America. 8°. Washington. 1851.

Prepared by Prof. Jewett while Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and published under its Auspices, being the first Work of the Kind of any Extent that has ever appeared in this Country. It is remarkable that the most complete Account of our Libraries that had been published previous to this Work, is to be found in the *Serapeum* for 1846, a foreign Periodical. The Number of Libraries described by Prof. Jewett is 694, containing an aggregate of nearly two and one quarter millions of Books. This Number has now increased to more than three millions.

LABORDE (Le C^{mté} de). De l'Organisation des Bibliothèques de Paris. (With Plates.) 2 Vols. Royal 8°. Paris. 1845-46.

Published in the Form of *Lettres*. Also by the same, *Etude sur la Construction des Bibliothèques*, &c. 1846.

- LIVERMORE (George). Remarks on Publick Libraries. From *The North American Review* for July, 1850. For private Distribution only. 8°. Cambridge. 1850.

Full of practical and important Suggestions and deserving a wide Circulation. The Author is one of our most accomplished Bibliographers. For an Account of his private Library, which is particularly rich in Works illustrative of early Typography, see Farnum's *Glance at Private Libraries*, just noticed.

NAMUR (M. P.). Histoire des Bibliothèques

Publiques de la Belgique. 3 Vols. 8°. Bruxelles. 1840.

- Norton's Literary Almanac for 1852; Norton's Literary Register and Book Buyer's Almanac for 1853; Norton's Literary and Educational Register for 1854. 12°. New York.

These three little Volumes, which are bound together and sold as *Norton's Literary Register*, contain much useful Information in regard to American Libraries, Books, and Publishers. The third Volume (pages 49-94) contains a full and authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Librarian's Convention, which was held in New York City, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, 1853.

PAPWORTH (J. W. & W.). Museums, Libraries, and Picture Galleries, with Illustrations. Royal 8°. London. 1853.

Containing Suggestions on the Establishment of such Institutions; on the Formation and Arrangement of Museums for provincial Cities and large Towns; on Plans for building and arranging Libraries for publick and private Use; Notes on Cataloguing; and Explanations and Examples of the best Modes for constructing and lighting Picture Galleries, etc. etc.; with ten Plates, or Illustrations. The Authors are distinguished British Architects.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Manuel Bibliographique, ou Effai sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes, &c. 8°. Paris. 1800.

PEIGNOT (Gabriel). Souvenirs relatifs à quelques Bibliothèques particulières du Temps passé. 8°. Dijon. 1836.

- PETIT-RADEL (L. C. F). Recherches sur les Bibliothèques anciennes et modernes jusqu'à la

Fondation de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, et sur les Causes qui ont favorisé l'Accroissement du Nombre des Livres. 8°. Paris. 1819.

- PETZOLDT (Julius). Adressbuch Deutscher Bibliotheken. 8°. Halle. 1853.

The 4th and last Edition of a Work of the highest Authority on the Libraries of Germany.

- PREUSKER (Karl). Ueber öffentliche Vereins- und Privat-Bibliotheken. 2 Parts in one Volume. 8°. Leipzig. 1839-40.

SANTA (L. Della). Della Costituzione e del Regolamento di una pubblica universale Biblioteca. (With an Illustration). Small 4°. Firenze. 1816.

The Author, who died about the Year 1830, was Secretary in the Bibliotheca Magliabecchiana at Florence. His Treatise on the Construction of a publick Library, is in high repute.

- SIMS (Richard). Handbook to the Library of the British Museum; containing a brief History of its Formation, and of the various Collections of which it is composed; Descriptions of the Catalogues in present Use; classed Lists of the Manuscripts, etc.; with some Account of the principal Libraries of London. 12°. London. 1854.

This little Manual of 418 Pages, contains a Catalogue of the printed Books of Reference in the Reading Rooms of the British Museum, regarded as "indispensably necessary to Students of all Denominations." Such a Catalogue will be found useful to those who have in Charge the Selection of Books for our publick Libraries.

“There are tolerably good Hand-books to some Departments of the Museum, but the Library is only vaguely known to those who have walked through it, or tried to fathom it through its Catalogues. Mr. Sims has undertaken to supply this Deficiency, and being officially connected with the Manuscript Department of the Library, the Task has been easier for him than it would have been for an outsider. His Purpose is two-fold—to give the publick a general Idea of the Contents and Arrangement of the Library, and to furnish to literary Men and Readers, a systematized Means of Reference to the Treasures of the great Collection. The Work is executed with great Pains and considerable Judgment, and will be found very useful. Altogether the Work, though not very interesting to the general Public, will be a Boon to the literary Man and the Book-worm.”—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1854.

VOISIN (Aug.). Documents pour servir à l'Histoire des Bibliothèques en Belgique, et de leurs principales Curiosités littéraires. 8°. Gand. 1840.

VOISIN (Aug.). Statistiques des principales Bibliothèques de l'Europe. 12°. Bruxelles. 1837.

The fullest Statistics of publick Libraries are to be found in the Report of the Select Committee, described under the previous Head. The last Edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* contains a capital Article on British and Foreign Libraries, by Edward Edwards, Esq. formerly of the British Museum, and now Librarian of the Free Library, Manchester. Prefixed are some Remarks on library Economy. The whole Article occupies 26 large quarto Pages.

VIII. Oriental and Classical Languages.

A DELUNG (Friedrich). Bibliotheca Sanscrita. Literatur der Sanskrit Sprache. 2^d Edition, enlarged and improved. 8°. St.-Petersburg. 1837.

- ADELUNG (Friedrich). An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, with copious bibliographical Notices of Sanscrit Works and Translations; translated from the German, with numerous Additions and Corrections, by D. A. Talboys. 8°. Oxford. 1832.

“One of the most respectable and useful Books which have for a long Time issued from the Press. It is, in fact, a Vade Mecum, without which the Library of no Oriental Scholar can be esteemed perfect; possessing a Classification so systematically regular, that all the known Treasures of this sacred Tongue are, as it were, at one Glance brought before the Enquirer.”—*Asiatic Journal*.

- BOHN (H. G.). General Catalogue. Part Second. Greek and Latin Classics, Commentaries and Translations. 8°. London. 1850.

With Prices and occasional bibliographical Notices.

- BRÜGGEMANN (L. W.). A View of the English Editions and Translations of the ancient Greek and Latin Authors, with Remarks. Thick 8°. Stettin. 1797. pp. 850.

- CLARKE (Adam). Bibliographical Dictionary, with Supplement. 8 Vols. small 8°. London. 1803-6.

Containing an Account of Books in all Departments of Learning, published in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabick, and other eastern Languages. The Supplement, in 2 Volumes, contains, among other Matter, an Account of the English Translations of the Classics and Ecclesiastical Writers, with Lists of the best Arabick and Persian Authors, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

- DIBDIN (T. F.). Introduction to a Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics. 4th Edition, greatly enlarged and corrected. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1827.

- * ENGELMANN (Wilhelm). *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Clafficorum et Græcorum et Latinorum*. (6th Edition of Enflin's *Bibliotheca Auctorum Clafficorum*, enlarged, &c. by Engelmann, with a Supplement.) 8°. Leipzig. 1847-53.

The most complete Work of the Kind extant, giving an Account of all the Editions published in Germany from 1700 to 1853.

- ESCHENBURG (J. J.). *Manual of Claffical Literature*. from the German, with Additions, by Prof. N. W. Fiske, of Amherst College, Massachusetts. 12th Edition, (or Thousand.) 8°. Philadelphia. 1857.

Used as a Text Book in many of our Colleges. It includes a View of Latin and Greek Authors, with Notices of Editions, &c.

- FABRICIUS (J. A.). *Bibliotheca Græca*, ed. Harles. 4th Ed. 12 Vols. 4°. Hamburgi. 1690-1809.

To this should be added an Index published at Leipzig in 1838, in one quarto Volume. Of this *Bibliotheca* Dibdin says: "All the known Editions of the Greek Clafficks, with their Illustrators, are recorded in this Work, accompanied by bibliographical and critical Remarks. There is nothing in our own or any other Language which can be put in Competition with it."

- FABRICIUS (J. A.). *Bibliotheca Latina*, ed. Ernesti. 3 Vols. 8°. Lipsiæ. 1773-4.

- FABRICIUS (J. A.). *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis*. 6 Vols. 4°. Patavii. 1754.

- FRAEHN (C. M.). *Indications bibliographiques relatives pour la plupart à la Littérature historico-géographique des Arabes, des Persans, et des Turcs*. (New Edition.) 8°. St. Petersburg. 1845.

FÜRST (J.). *Bibliotheca Judaica Bibliographica*. Handbuch der gesammten Jüdischen Literatur, nach alphabetischer Ordnung der Verfaßer bearbeitet. 2 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1849-51.

GILDEMEISTER (J.). *Bibliotheca Sanscrita*. 8°. Bonnæ ad Rhenum. 1847.

HEBENSTREIT (W.). *Dictionary Editionum tum Selectarum tum Optimarum Auctorum Classicarum et Græcorum et Latinorum cum Notis criticis*. 12°. Vindobonæ. 1828.

A Manual in high Repute.

HADJI-KHALFA-MUSTAFA (B. A. K. I.). *Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopædicum*. Latine vertit et Commentariis Indicibusque instruxit G. Flügel. 6 Vols. 4°. Leipzig. 1835-52.

A Work on Oriental Bibliography, &c. consisting largely of descriptive Titles.

HERBELOT (B. d'). *Bibliothèque Orientale*, augmentée par Schultens. Best Edition. 4 Vols. 4°. La Haye. 1777-82.

A Treasure of useful Knowledge, which has done much to draw the Attention of Europeans to the Writings of the Asiatics.

HOFFMANN (S. F. W.). *Bibliographisches Lexicon der gesammten Literatur der Griechen*. 2^d Ed. 3 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1838-45.

A Work of the highest Authority.

HOFFMANN (S. F. W.). *Handbuch zur Bücherkunde für Lehre und Studium der beiden alten*

klassischen und deutschen Sprache. 8°. Leipzig. 1838.

Very useful for Students,

Moss (J. W.). Manual of Classical Bibliography. New Edition. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1837.

SCHOELL (FRÉD.). Répertoire de la Littérature Ancienne, ou Choix d'Auteurs Classiques Grecs et Latins, imprimés en Allemagne et en France. 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1808.

SCHWEIGGER (L. F. A.). Handbuch der Klassischen Bibliographie. 3 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1830-4.

The best general Book of the Kind extant. Volumes 2 and 3 (Vol. 2 Parts 1 and 2 in Reality), comprising the principal Part of the Work, are devoted to the Latin Classics.

WOLFIUS (J. C.). Bibliotheca Hebræa. 4 Vols. 4°. Hamburgi. 1715-33.

ZENKER (J. T.). Manuel de Bibliographie Orientale. 8°. Leipzig. 1846.

IX. Bibliography of Modern Nations, or National Bibliographies.

I. AMERICA.

ALLIBONE (S. A.). A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, living and deceased, from the earliest Accounts to the Middle of the nineteenth Century.

This Dictionary, now brought down to the Letter N, will probably be published during the present Year. A full Description of it is given under Section XII. The following Extract from a Letter of the veteran Bibliographer, Thos. Hartwell Horne, addressed to the Publishers, will show the Importance of the Work in Connection with AMERICAN Bibliography.

“Mr. Allibone’s List of Authorities consulted includes, I believe, every Work of any Value. My own Knowledge of American Authors has hitherto been derived chiefly from the best Edition of *Allen’s American Biography*, and from Mr. Trübner’s concise but truly valuable *Guide to American Literature*. But henceforth Mr. Allibone’s Researches will leave nothing to be desired.”

ASHER (G. M.). Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and Pamphlets relating to New-Netherland, and to the Dutch West-India Company. Small 4°. Amsterdam. 1854. pp. 120. Also a List of the Maps and Charts of New-Netherland, and of the Views of New-Amsterdam, by G. M. Asher; being a Supplement to his Bibliographical Essay on New-Netherland. Small 4°. Amsterdam. 1855. pp. 44.

ASPINWALL (Col. J.). Bibliotheca Americæ Septentrionalis; being a choice Collection of Books relating to North America. 8°. Paris. 1820.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL Catalogue of Books, Translations of the Scriptures, and other Publications in the Indian Tongues of the United States. 8°. Washington. 1849.

BIBLIOTHECA Americana; or a Chronological Catalogue of the most curious and interesting Books, Pamphlets, &c. upon North and South America,

in Print and Manuscript; with an introductory Discourse on the present State of Literature in those Countries. 4°. London. 1789.

CATALOGUE of Books on the Masonic Institution, in public Libraries of twenty-eight States of the Union, Antimasonic in Arguments and Conclusions. By distinguished literary Gentlemen, Citizens of the United States. With introductory Remarks by a Member of the Suffolk Committee of 1829. 8°. Boston. 1852. pp. 270.

A Work on Freemasonry rather than a Bibliography. Important in this Connection however, as the Books referred to are all American.

DALRYMPLE (Alexander). Catalogue of Authors who have written on the Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, and Chaco. 4°. London. 1807.

FARIBAUT (G. B.). Catalogue d'Ouvrages sur l'Histoire de l'Amérique, et en particulier sur celle du Canada, de la Louisiane, de l'Acadie, et autres Lieux. 8°. Quebec. 1837. pp. 207.

In three Parts. The first Part contains the Authors who have written on the Subject, arranged alphabetically; the second, anonymous Works arranged chronologically; and the third, a Catalogue of Maps, Charts, and Plans. The Number of Works described is 969, and to many of them descriptive Notes by the Author, or Notes extracted from other Works, are added.

GIRARD (Charles). Bibliographia Americana Historico-Naturalis; or, Bibliography of American Natural History for 1851. 8°. Washington. 1852. pp. 70.

- GOWANS (William). A Catalogue of Books on Freemasonry and kindred Subjects. 12°. New York. 1858. pp. 59.

Giving a List of Masonic Publications, mostly American.

- KENNETT (White.) Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia; an Attempt towards laying the Foundation of an American Library. 4°. London. 1713.

KOHL (J. G.). Descriptive Catalogue of those Maps, Charts and Surveys relating to America, mentioned in Vol. III. of Hakluyt's great Work. 8°. Washington. 1857.

- LUDEWIG (H. E.). The Literature of American Local History; a bibliographical Essay. 8°. New York. 1846. Privately printed.

- LUDEWIG (H. E.). Trübner's Bibliotheca Glottica. The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages by H. E. Ludewig. With Additions and Corrections by Professor W. W. Turner. Edited by N. Trübner. 8°. London. 1857. pp. 283.

The latest Work of this eminent German Bibliographer. "The Name of the Author to all those who are acquainted with his former Works, and who know the Thoroughness and profound Character of his Investigations, is a sufficient Guaranty that this Work will be one of standard Authority, and one that will fully answer the Demands of the present Time."—*Petzbold's Anzeiger*, Jan. 1858.

MEUSEL's Bibliotheca Historica. Vols. 3 and 10.
See under Section X.

- MUNSELL (Joel). The Typographical Miscellany. 8°. Albany. 1850. pp. 267.

This Book belongs properly to another Section (IV); having been accidentally omitted in its Place, we have introduced it here on account of its Importance in Connection with American Bibliography. It gives many interesting Details respecting American Printers, &c.

NORTON's Literary Register ; or, Annual Book List for 1856. 8°. New York. 1856.

A Catalogue of Books published in the United States during the Year 1855, including Reprints, and containing Titles, Number of Pages, Prices, and Names of Publishers, with an Index of Subjects. Prefixed to this Catalogue is a List of the principal Publishers in the United States.

RICH (Obadiah). A Catalogue of Books relating principally to America, arranged under the Years in which they were printed, from 1500 to 1700. 8°. London. 1832. pp. 129.

Containing 486 Articles, being less by 667 than the Number contained in Ternaux's *Bibliothèque*.

RICH (Obadiah). *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*; or a Catalogue of Books in various Languages, relating to America, printed since the Year 1700. 8°. London. 1835. pp. 423.

RICH (Obadiah). Supplement to the above. 1701-1800. 8°. London. 1841. pp. 424-508.

These two Catalogues (*Bibliotheca* and Supplement), although they contain 2523 Articles, are far from being complete. A Merchant of Providence, well known to the Amateurs of this Class of Books, has in his own private Collection 3231 early Works upon America, published between the Years 1700 and 1800, of which 1512 are not mentioned by Rich. He has also 1174 Works published *previous* to the Year 1700, of which 509 are not mentioned by Ternaux; thus making 4405 SEPARATE WORKS relating to America and published previous to the Year 1800, of which 2021 were unknown to the eminent American Bibliographers whose Catalogues are described in this LIST.

- RICH (Obadiah). *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*. 1801-1844. (With an alphabetical Index of Authors.) 8°. London. 1846. pp. 412.

All of Rich's Catalogues are important, and eagerly sought for by Book-collectors, especially the earlier ones, which have come to be exceedingly scarce. Copies of the four Volumes above described have recently been sold in New York for \$50. They contain the Titles of the Works in full, with Prices in many Instances, and occasionally bibliographical Notes. Rich's SALE Catalogues of WORKS RELATING TO AMERICA are also important. One of these was published in 1832; and a second in 1837. pp. 40.

- ROORBACH (O. A.). *Bibliotheca Americana; Catalogue of American Publications, including Reprints and original Works, from 1820 to October, 1852, inclusive; together with a List of Periodicals published in the United States.* Royal 8°. New York. 1852. pp. 663.
- ROORBACH (O. A.). *Supplement to the Bibliotheca Americana, from October, 1852, to May, 1855.* Royal 8°. New York, 1855. pp. 227.
- ROORBACH (O. A.). *Addenda to the Bibliotheca Americana; a Catalogue of American Publications from May, 1855, to March, 1858.* Royal 8°. New York. 1858.

These Catalogues all give the Year, Size, Style of Binding, Price and Publishers. The net Price of the *Bibliotheca* is \$7; the *Supplement*, \$3; and the *Addenda* \$3.

- TERNAUX-COMPANS (M. H.). *Bibliothèque Américaine, ou Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique.* 8°. Paris. 1837.

This includes only those Works published previous to the Year 1700.

It is much more complete than the corresponding Catalogue of Rich, containing 1153 Articles, while the latter, as has been already mentioned, describes only 486 separate Works.

TRÜBNER'S Bibliographical Guide to American Literature; being a classified List of Books (with Prices), in all Departments of Literature and Science, published in the United States of America during the last 40 Years. With an Introduction (giving a brief Outline or Sketch of American Literature), Notes, three Appendices, and an Index. 12°. London. 1855. pp. 140.

A very useful little Work, suggesting the Need of a more extensive one upon a similar Plan, by some Bibliographer in this Country. Mr. Trübner also published in 1856, a small octavo Pamphlet of 8 Pages, containing a List of the Books on the Military Arts and Sciences printed in the United States.

WARDEN (D. B.). *Bibliotheca Americana*; being a choice Collection of Books, Maps, Engravings, and Medals relating to North and South America and the West-Indies, including Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere, Maps, Engravings and Medals. 8°. Paris. 1840. pp. 124.

To this List should be added Duyckinck's valuable *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, 2 Vols. royal 8°. New York, 1856, which, although biographical rather than bibliographical, is intended to exhibit and illustrate the Products of the American Pen; Grifwold's *Poets and Poetry of America, with an historical Introduction*, 8°. Philadelphia, 1855; Grifwold's *Female Poets of America*, 8°.; Grifwold's *Prose Writers of America*, 8°. The Inquirer under this Head will also consult the *Literary World*, 15 Vols. 4°. New York, 1847-53; *Norton's Literary Gazette*, 3 Vols. small folio, and 1 Vol. 4°. New York, 1851-4; *Norton's Literary Almanac and Register*, for 1852, 1853, 1854; *The Publisher's Circular*, a weekly Periodical

commenced in New York in 1855, and still continued; *Portfolio*, 5 Vols. 4°. and 42 Vols. 8°. Philadelphia, 1801-27; *Analectic Magazine*, 16 Vols. 8°. Philadelphia, 1813-20; *North American Review*, *Biblical Repository* and *Bibliotheca Sacra*, *Christian Examiner*, *Methodist Quarterly*, *Democratic Review*, *Silliman's Journal*, *New York Review*, *Southern Quarterly Review*, and other leading Periodicals of the Day. A good bibliographical Work on American Literature is universally regarded as a Desideratum. Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, a graduate of Yale College, has for several Years past resided in London, partly as an American Agent for Books, but more especially to avail himself of the rich bibliographical Treasures of the British Museum, in the Preparation of a most important Work, to be called *The Bibliographia Americana*. This will contain a bibliographical Account of the Sources of American History, comprising a Description of Books relating to America prior to the Year 1700, and of all Books printed in America from 1543 to 1700, together with Notices of many of the more important unpublished Manuscripts. When the Work is ready for the Press, it will be published in two quarto Volumes. Its Importance to the future Historian will be inestimable. Would that some patient, labor-loving Bibliographer like Lowndes, Quérard, or Gamba, might *continue* this Work down to the present Time, that we might thus, in our National Bibliography, compare favourably with Great Britain, France, and Italy. Mr. Stevens has recently published a Catalogue of such Books in the Library of the British Museum as relate to America.

2. GREAT BRITAIN.

ANDERSON (Christopher). The Annals of the English Bible. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1845.

An excellent Work published by Pickering. The Appendix to the second Volume contains a List of the various Editions of the New Testament and the Bible in English, with certain publick Libraries and individual Proprietors in Possession of Copies; serving as an Index to the preceding Annals or History.

BELOE (William). Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books. 6 Vols. 8°. London. 1807-12.

A Work containing much bibliographical Information, and Extracts from curious Books, mostly English. The Notices are not always to be depended upon.

- Bohn (John). A Catalogue of an extensive Collection of English Books; to which is appended a Selection of valuable foreign Books, and a Specimen of an intended Classical Catalogue. 8°. London. 1829.

Useful as part of a bibliographical Apparatus. The Notes and Descriptions interspersed throughout add to its Value.

- Brydges (S. E.). *Censura Literaria*; containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of old English Books, with original Disquisitions, &c. *Second and best Edition, rearranged and enlarged, with a general Index.* 10 Vols. 8°. London. 1815.

“A Work justly held in high Estimation by all Antiquarians in Literature.”—*Lowndes*.

- Brydges (S. E.). *The British Bibliographer.* (With Portraits,) 4 Vols. 8°. London. 1810-14.
- Brydges (S. E.). *Restituta*; or Titles, Extracts and Characters of old Books in English Literature revived. 4 Vols. 8°. London. 1814-16.

Many hundred Volumes in old English Literature are here described; some of the Articles however are unnecessarily prolix.

CATALOGUE of all the Plays ever printed in the English Language. 8°. London. 1726.

Clavel (Robert). General Catalogue of Books printed in England, from 1666 to 1680. 3^d Ed. Folio. London, 1689.

COTTON (Henry). Editions of the Bible and Parts thereof in English, from 1505 to 1850; with an Appendix containing Specimens of Translations, and Bibliographical Descriptions. 2^d Ed. 8°. Oxford. 1852.

COTTON (Henry). Rhemes and Doway. An Attempt to show what has been done by Roman Catholics for the Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures in English. 8°. Oxford. 1855.

FOSTER (B. F.). The Origin and Progress of Book-keeping; comprising an Account of all the Works on this Subject, published in the English Language, from 1543 to 1852, with Remarks, critical and historical. 8°. London. 1852. pp. 54.

GRIFFITH (A. F.). Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica; or a descriptive Catalogue of a rare and rich Collection of early English Poetry. Illustrated by occasional Extracts and Remarks, critical and biographical. 8°. London. 1815.

An important Addition to British Bibliography, comprehending more poetical Works than any other Publication of the Kind. They are described with unusual Minuteness and Accuracy.

HALLIWELL (J. O.). Shakesperiana; a Catalogue of the early Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, and of the Commentaries and other Publications illustrative of his Works. 8°. London. 1841. pp. 46.

Undertaken, as the Author states in the Preface, chiefly with a View of supplying the Critick and Student with the Means of ascertaining at once

what Sources are available on any particular Points of Inquiry in Shakespearian Criticism, and affording the latter a Manual of bibliographical Information which is indispensable to the Attainment of any correct Knowledge in that Department of Literature.

- HUME (Rev. A.). The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom. 2^d Edition, with a Supplement by A. I. Evans. Post 8°. London. 1853.

An exceedingly useful Work, containing an Account of the learned Societies and printing Clubs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, their respective Origin, History, Objects, and Constitution; with full Details respecting Membership, Fees, *Lists of their published Works*, etc. etc. The Supplement, consisting of 72 Pages, brings the Work down from 1847, the Date of its first Publication, to 1853.

LONDON Catalogue of Books, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers; containing the Books published in LONDON, and those altered in Size or Price, 1800-1827. 8°. London. W. Bent. 1827.

This Catalogue, now well known as the LONDON CATALOGUE, was first published in 1766, and included the Titles of all Books published in London from the Beginning of the 18th Century. It has been frequently reprinted. 1773, 1779, 1799, 1805, 1811, 1812, 1822, &c.

- LONDON Catalogue, 1814-1839. 8°. London. R. Bent. 1839.

LONDON Catalogue, Supplement, 1839-1844. 8°. London. T. Hodgson. 1844.

All the Catalogues above mentioned are confined to Books published in LONDON.

- LONDON Catalogue of Books published in GREAT BRITAIN; with their Sizes, Prices, and Publish-

ers' Names, 1831-1855. 8°. London. T. Hodgson. 1855.

The Defect of all the LONDON CATALOGUES is, that they do not give Dates. In this last Edition, however, the Dates of Works relating to Voyages and Travels, as well as Statutes, Law Reports, &c. are inserted.

LONDON Catalogue. Bibliotheca Londinensis; a classified Index to the Literature of Great Britain during thirty Years; arranged from and serving as a Key to the LONDON CATALOGUE of Books, 1814-46. 8°. London. T. Hodgson. 1848.

Low (Sampson). The British Catalogue of Books published from October 1837 to December 1851; containing Date of Publication, Size, Price, Publishers' Names, and Edition. Vol. I. General Alphabet. 8°. London. 1852.

A second Volume is announced, which will be a complete Index to the first, systematically arranged, so as to afford easy Reference to all Works upon any given Subject. Low's Catalogue is more useful to Bibliographers generally than the London Catalogue, inasmuch as it gives EDITIONS and DATES.

LOWNDES (W. T.). The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. 4 Vols. 8°. London. 1834.

The only GENERAL bibliographical Work of the Kind, with the Exception of Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, ever published in England. It contains Notices of upwards of *fifty thousand* distinct Books, published in Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing to 1834. To these Notices are annexed, 1. A concise Account of the Merits of the Work, taken from Reviews, and Writers of established Reputation. 2. Its peculiar *bibliographical* Character. 3. Collations of the Contents of the rarer and more important Articles, including a List of the Plates. 4. References

to the Number in the Catalogues of celebrated Sales, specifying the Price for which the Work was sold. The Manual is now out of Print and scarce, Copies having been sold at Auction in New York for \$50, at £7 7s. in London, and at private Sale still higher. A new Edition is announced by Bohn, the first Volume of which has already appeared. Post 8°. London. 1858.

- MACRAY (W. D.). A Manual of British Historians to the Year 1600; containing a chronological Account of the early Chroniclers and monkish Writers, their printed Works and unpublished MSS. 8°. London. 1845.

MALONE (Edmond). Catalogue of early English Poetry, collected and now preserved in the Bodleian Library. Folio. Oxford. 1836.

- MARTIN (John). Bibliographical Catalogue of Books privately printed in England. 2 Vols. Imp. 8°. London. 1834.

MICHEL (Francisque). Bibliothèque Anglo-Saxonne. 8°. Paris and London. 1837.

The Introduction consists of a Letter to the Author of 63 Pages, from J. M. Kemble.

- MOULE (Thomas). Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniae. An Analytical Catalogue of Books on Genealogy, Heraldry, Nobility, Knighthood and Ceremonies. Royal 8°. London. 1822.

An accurate and valuable Work, says Lowndes, consisting of pp. xxiii and 668, with a Portrait of Camden.

- NICHOLS (John). Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, comprising Memoirs of W.

Bowyer, Printer, &c. 9 Vols. Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 7 Vols. Together 16 Vols. 8°. London. 1812-48.

Not strictly an English bibliographical Work, but too important in this Connection to be omitted. It is too dear for ordinary Purchasers.

- NICOLSON (William). English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Libraries, giving a short View and Character of most of our Historians, with an Account of our Records, Law Books, Coins, &c. Royal 4°. London. 1776.
- PUBLISHER'S Circular, and General Record of British and Foreign Literature; containing a complete Alphabetical List of all New Works published in Great Britain, and of every Work of Interest published abroad. Also Advertisements connected with Literature and the Fine Arts; to which is annexed, a complete alphabetical Catalogue of New Books and new Editions, including Pamphlets, single Sermons, &c. with the Sizes, Prices, Dates of Publication, and Publishers' Names. 1837-57. Vols. 1-20. 8°. London. S. Low & Son. 1837-57.
- REID (John). Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; or an Account of all the Books which have been printed in the Gaelic Language; with bibliographical and biographical Notices. 8°. London. 1832.
- RIMBAULT (E. F.). Catalogue of Musical and Poetical Works published in England in the 16th

and 17th Centuries, under the Titles of Madrigals, &c. 8°. London. 1847.

~ RITSON. (Joseph). *Bibliographia Poetica*; a Catalogue of English Poets of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries, with a short Account of their Works. Crown 8°. London. 1802.

• SAVAGE (James). *The Librarian*; being an Account of scarce, valuable and useful English Books, Manuscripts, Libraries, Public Records, &c. 3 Vols. (18 Numbers.) 8°. London. 1808-9.

This is an excellent Work though now scarce. It is particularly useful in pointing out the Number of Plates which ought to be found in complete Copies of rare and costly Books. Number 19, Volume IV, pp. 48, was published.

SMITH (J. R.). *A Bibliographical List of all Works Illustrating the Provincial Dialects of England.* 8°. London. 1846.

STEVENS (Henry). *Catalogue of my English Library.* Post 8°. London. 1853. pp. 118.

This little Book was printed for private Distribution. It gives a select List of 5751 Volumes of the best Editions of the principal standard English Authors, with the Contents of each Volume. The Introduction contains some important Suggestions in regard to Duties on Books.

THOMSON (R. D.). *Illustrations of the History of Great Britain.* 2 Vols. 12°. Edinburgh. 1828.

The Introduction, Pages 113, is on the Sources of British History.

• UPCOTT (William). *A Bibliographical Account of the principal Works relating to British Topography.* 3 Vols. 8°. London. 1818.

A Work of great Value.

- WALPOLE (Horace). Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England; enlarged and continued by Park. 5 Vols. 8°. London. 1806.
- WRIGHT (Thomas). Biographia Britannica Literaria; or Biography of literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged in chronological Order. Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Periods. (With bibliographical Lists of Works, &c.) 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1842-6.
- WATT (Robert). Bibliotheca Britannica; or a General Index of British and Foreign Literature. 4 Vols. 4°. Edinburgh. 1824.

A Work of immense Labour, and of the highest Utility; for, notwithstanding its Imperfections, it contains a Mass of the most valuable Matter, disposed in such a Form as to be of great Assistance to Persons desirous of ascertaining what Works have been written on a particular Subject, or by a particular Author. Vols. 1 and 2 contain an alphabetical Catalogue of Authors and their Works. Vols. 3 and 4, a general Index. It was published at £11 11s. in bds. The Author's Death in 1819, was occasioned, it is said, by his laborious Exertions in compiling this Bibliography.

WILSON (John). Shaksperiana. Catalogue of all the Books, Pamphlets, &c. relating to Shakspeare; to which are subjoined an Account of the early quarto Editions of the great Dramatist's Plays and Poems, the Prices at which many Copies have sold in public Sales, with a List of principal Editions of his collected Works. Post 8°. London. 1827. pp. 110.

3. FRANCE.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE de la France, ou Journal général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie et des Cartes géographiques, &c. 47 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1811-58.

This weekly Periodical, which we have described under Section XIII, is really the first of its Kind, showing how the yearly Accumulation of literary Works can be recorded in the most authentick Manner. The Numbers constitute a Series of 47 octavo Volumes, with carefully prepared Tables or Indexes.

BOSSANGE (Hector). Catalogue de Livres Français, Anglais, Allemands, Espagnols, Grecs et Latins, Italiens, Portugais, Orientaux, etc. etc. ; Suivi de Prix courants. Royal 8°. Paris. 1845. pp. 984.

Giving the Titles mostly of French Books with current Prices. They are arranged according to Subjects, with a Division appropriated to each Department of Literature, Science, and Art, and a general Index. The Author has since published five Supplements, containing in addition to Titles of Books, priced Catalogues and Descriptions of Church Ornaments, optical, philosophical, mathematical, astronomical and nautical Instruments, anatomical Models in Wax, &c. &c. All of Bossange's Catalogues are indispensable Manuals for the Collector of foreign Books.

BOSSANGE (Hector). Ma Bibliothèque Française. Post 8°. Paris. 1855.

This is an elegantly printed and very useful Book of 480 Pages, giving a select List of about 7000 Volumes of the best Editions of standard French Authors, to which is added a threefold Index of Subjects, Authors, and Persons. The peculiar Merit of the Work, aside from the good Judgment and Skill evinced in the Selections, is, that it is a model Catalogue, giving brief biographical Notices of the Authors, and adding to the Titles of all collected Works, the accurate Contents of each Volume.

BOSSANGE (Hector) & Fils. Bulletin Bibliographique; Liste des Ouvrages nouveaux publiés en France. *Duodecimo*. Paris.

A small monthly Sheet of eight Pages. It has now entered upon its 29th Year.

DELANDINE (A. F.). Mémoires bibliographiques et littéraires. 8°. Lyons. 1817.

DESESSARTS (N. L. M.). Siècles Littéraires de la France, ou nouveau Dictionnaire historique, critique, et bibliographique des Ecrivains Français jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII^e Siècle. (With Supplement.) 7 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1800-3.

DICTIONNAIRE biographique et bibliographique des Prédicateurs et Sermonnaires Français, par l'Abbé de la P. 8°. Paris. 1824.

ERSCH (J. S.). La France Littéraire; contenant les Auteurs Français de 1771 à 1796. 5 Vols. 8°. Hambourg. 1797-1806.

GIRAULT DE SAINT-FARGEAU (A.). Bibliographie historique et typographique de la France, ou Catalogue de tous les Ouvrages imprimés jusqu'au Mois d'Avril 1845. 4°. Paris. 1845.

GIRAULT DE SAINT-FARGEAU (A.). Bibliographie historique et typographique de la Ville de Paris. 8°. Paris. 1847.

Girault is a distinguished French Bibliographer, and the Author of many useful Works,

GONAN (P. M.). Bibliographie Historique de la Ville de Lyon pendant la Revolution Française. 8°. Lyons. 1845.

JOURNAL général de la Littérature de France, ou Indicateur bibliographique et raisoné des Livres nouveaux en tous Genres, Estampes, Cartes géographiques, etc., qui paraissent en France, classés par Ordre de matières, 1798-1840. 43 Vols. (With Tables.) 8°. Paris. Treuttel & Würtz.

“ Not very exact.”—*Brunet*.

LELONG (Le Père J.). Bibliothèque Historique de la France, contenant le Catalogue des Ouvrages imprimés et Manuscrits qui traitent de l'Histoire de ce Royaume, avec des Notes critiques et historiques. (New Edition revised and enlarged by M. Fevret de Fontette.) 5 Vols. Folio. Paris. 1768-78.

This is universally acknowledged to be the ablest and most laborious Work which special Bibliography has produced. It is scarcely possible to find a Volume or a Manuscript connected with French History, not fully described in some one of the 50,000 Articles which make up the Work. The 5th Volume contains Additions and Corrections, and nine Indexes, geographical, chronological, alphabetical, &c., including a Table of anonymous Authors.

QUÉRARD (J. M.). La France Littéraire, ou Dictionnaire bibliographique des Savants, Historiens ou Gens de Lettres de la France, ainsi que des Littérateurs étrangers qui ont écrit en Français, plus particulièrement pendant les XVIII^e et XIX^e Siècles. 10 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1827-39.

La France Littéraire is the most extensive and complete Work on national Bibliography extant. It gives an Account, not only of French Authors and their Works in all Departments of Literature, but also of others who have written in the French Language during the 18th and 19th Centuries. The Descriptions and critical Remarks are very full, and the Prices are generally given. Each Volume averages 650 Pages of double Columns in small, clear Type. Quérard is an indefatigable Bibliographer whose Reputation, Boffange remarks, is as universal as well deserved. He publishes at the present Time a monthly Periodical called *Le Quérard Journal de Bibliographie et Bibliographie Française*, which is highly useful.

- QUÉRARD (J. M.). La Littérature Française Contemporaine, 1827-49, par Felix Bourquelot. 6 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1842-57.

Commenced by Quérard in Continuation of his great Work, *La France Littéraire*, and completed by Bourquelot,

- QUÉRARD (J. M.). Les Ecrivains Pseudonymes, &c. 8°. Paris. 1854-5.

- QUÉRARD (J. M.). Les Supercheries Littéraires dévoilées. Galeries des Auteurs apocryphes, déguisés, plagiaires, et des Editeurs infidèles de la Littérature Française pendant les quatre derniers Siècles. 4 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1847-52.

- VENTOUILLAC (L. T.). The French Librarian, or Literary Guide, pointing out the best Works of the principal Writers of France, in every Branch of Literature, with Criticisms, personal Anecdotes, and bibliographical Notices. 8°. London. 1829.

- BRUNET, described under Section X, although a

general Work, is very rich in the Department of French Bibliography; so also is the *Biographie Universelle*, noticed under Section XII, a Work absolutely necessary to the bibliographical Apparatus of a first Class Library.

4. GERMANY.

ASHER (Adolphus). A Bibliographical Essay on the *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*. 4°. London and Berlin. 1843.

Giving a detailed bibliographical Account of twenty-two Collections of contemporary German Historians, published from 1532 to 1841; with a List of all the Authors noticed in these Collections, arranged according to the Periods to which their Writings refer, and an alphabetical List of the Editions of each Author incorporated in the *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*. The Information contained in this Essay is very important, and cannot be found elsewhere, at least in so convenient a Form.

BUDERUS (C. G.). *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum*. Folio. Jena. 1730.

BÜCKNER (R.). *Bibliographisches Handbuch der deutschen dramatischen Literatur*. 4°. Berlin. 1837.

ENGELMANN (Wilhelm). *Bibliotheca Geographica*. 2 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1858.

A classified Catalogue of all the Works on Geography and Travels published in Germany from the Middle of the 14th Century down to the End of the Year 1856; with Prices and a complete Index.

ENGELMANN (Wilhelm.). *Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaft*. (A List of German Romances,

Plays, and Poems, published from 1730 to 1845, with Prices, &c.) 2 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1837-46.

ENGELMANN (Wilhelm). *Bibliotheca Philologica*. (A List of Greek and Latin Grammars, Dictionaries, &c. published in Germany, from 1750 to 1852, with Prices, etc. 3^d Ed. 8°. Leipzig. 1853. Also, *Bibliotheca Juridica*. 2 Vols. & Supplement. 8°. Leipzig. 1840-9; *Bibliotheca Mechanico-Technologica*. 8°. Leipzig. 1844; *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*. 8°. Leipzig. 1847-53; *Bibliotheca Medico-Chirurgica et Anatomico-Physiologica*. 8°. Leipzig. 1848; *Bibliotheca Œconomica*. 8°. Leipzig. 1841; *Bibliotheca Veterinaria*, 8°. Leipzig. 1843; *Bibliotheca Zoologica et Paleontologica*. 8°. Leipzig; *Bibliothek der Forst und Jagdwissenschaften*. 8°. Leipzig, 1843; *Bibliothek der Handlungswissenschaft*. 8°. Leipzig, 1846; *Bibliothek der neueren Sprachen*, 1800-41. 8°. Leipzig. 1842. Total 12 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1840-53.

These are all separate Catalogues, with Prices, of the Books on Technology, the Classics, Zoology, the Healing Art, Anatomy, Surgery, &c. which are published in Germany, and the adjoining States. They are very accurate and valuable.

ERSCH (J. S.). *Handbuch der deutschen Literatur*. 2^d Ed. 4 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1822-45.

A classed Catalogue of all the Books published in Germany from the Middle of the 18th Century, down to the present Time, continued by Reife and Geißler, with Tables, &c. One of the very best Works on German Bibliography.

ERSCH (J. S.). Bibliographisches Handbuch der philosophischen Literatur der Deutschen, 1750-1850. 8^o. Leipzig. 1850.

HEINSIUS (Wilhelm). Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon. (With 6 Supplements.) 14 Vols. 4^o. Leipzig. 1812-56.

An alphabetical Catalogue of all the Books published in Germany from 1700 to 1852, with the Sizes, Dates, Prices, and Publishers' Names. The original Work, 1700-1810, was published in 1812, 4 Vols.; the first Supplement, 1811-21, was published in 1817-22, 2 Vols.; the second, 1822-27, was published in 1829, 1 Vol.; the third, with Corrections by Kayfer, 1828-34, was published in 1836-8, 2 Vols.; the fourth, by O. A. Schulz, 1835-41, was published in 1846-9, 2 Vols.; the fifth, 1842-46, was published in 1848-9, 2 Vols.; the sixth Supplement, by L. F. A. Schiller, 1847-52, was published in 1853-6, 1 Vol. Ebert speaks of the first Part of this Work as "extremely faulty and uncertain." The Supplements are prepared with more Care, and are far better Specimens of Typography. A seventh Supplement, 1852-6, is in Progress.

HINRICHS (T. C.). Verzeichniß der Bücher, Landkarten, &c. (Catalogue of all the Books, Maps, &c. including new Editions, published in Germany from year to year, with Sizes, Prices, Publishers, and classified Indexes.) 12^o. Leipzig.

Germany takes Precedence of all Countries in the Book trade, and the Book trade takes Precedence of every other. The Number of publishing and book selling Houses of every Description in the Kingdoms and States of Germany, and the adjoining Countries where the German Language prevails, is somewhat above a thousand. Leipzig is the great Centre of this Trade, where the semi-annual Book Fairs are held at Easter and Michaelmas. These Catalogues, commenced in 1797, and now published by Hinrichs in Leipzig, in common with other Booksellers, who substitute their own Names for that of Hinrichs upon the Title Page, are prepared with reference to these Fairs, and may therefore be regarded as the universal Catalogues of the German Booksellers from half Year to half Year.

They constitute an important Part of German Bibliography. They are commonly sold as annual Catalogues, two being bound together. In Göttingen also are published by Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht semi-annual Catalogues, very accurately and carefully prepared with the following Titles: *Bibliotheca Theologica*, von C. J. F. W. RUPRECHT; *Bibliotheca Philologica*, von L. RUPRECHT; *Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis*, von E. A. ZUCHOLD; *Bibliotheca Medico-Chirurgica*, von C. J. F. W. RUPRECHT; *Bibliotheca Historico-Geographica*, von G. SCHMIDT.

JULIUS (N. H.). *Bibliotheca Germano-Glottica*. 8°. Hamburgi. 1817.

KAYSER (C. G.). *Vollständiges Bücher-Lexicon, &c.* (With 3 Supplements.) 13 Vols. 4°. Leipzig. 1834-53).

With the Exception of Heinsius, just described, the most extensive Work on German Bibliography extant; being an alphabetical Catalogue of all Books, &c. published in Germany, in all Departments of Science, Art, and Literature, from 1700 to 1852, with Sizes, Prices, and Publishers. It is a better printed Book than that of Heinsius, and more convenient for Use, there being fewer Supplements. The first six Volumes include the Works published from 1700 to 1832; Volume VII is a systematick Index to these Volumes, prepared by L. Schumann, and published in 1838; Volumes VIII and IX constitute a Supplement, from 1832 to 1841; Volumes X and XI a Supplement, from 1841 to 1847; Volumes XII and XIII a Supplement, from 1847 to 1853, prepared by E. A. Zuchold. It is a Matter of Regret that this, like most other Works on German Bibliography, gives simply Titles, unaccompanied by critical or bibliographical Notices. Were the German Works in this Respect like the national Bibliographies of Lowndes, Quérard, or Gamba, or the general Bibliographies of Ebert and Brunet, they would be far more useful.

SCHWAB (Gustav). *Wegweiser durch die Literatur der Deutschen. Ein Handbuch für Laien; herausgegeben von Gustav Schwab und Karl Klüpfel.* 2^d Ed. 8°. Leipzig. 1847.

A third Edition of this capital Book on German Bibliography is announced. The Works described are arranged in Classes, an alphabetical Index of Authors being appended. The Notes are uncommonly full and accurate, and the Prices in all Cases are given. As a Guide in the Formation of a select German Library it is an invaluable Manual.

TAYLOR (William.). *Historic Survey of German Poetry, interspersed with various Translations.*
3 Vols. 8°. London. 1828-30.

Not strictly a bibliographical Work, but too important in this Connection to be omitted.

THIMM (F. L. J.). *The Literature of Germany, from its earliest Period to the present Time.*
Edited by W. H. Farn. 12°, London. 1844.

This is an excellent little Manual of 300 Pages, indicating the principal German Authors and their Works, with biographical and critical Notes, and Lists of German Periodicals, Works upon German Literature, &c.

Germany is especially rich in its literary Histories, many of which are highly important to the Bibliographer. The *General Bibliographical Dictionary* of Ebert, described under another Head, is invaluable for its Notices of Works in early German Literature.

5. ITALY.

BIBLIOGRAFIA Italiana ossia Elenco generale delle Opere, stampate in Italia, 11 Vols. 8°. Milan.
1835-46.

The first Number of this monthly Periodical was published in January, 1835. It is strictly bibliographical in its Character, giving the Titles, Pages, Prices, Publishers, &c., with illustrative Notes, of all Works published in Italy from Month to Month, and of all Italian Books published in other Countries. These monthly Numbers at the End of each Year are bound up into octavo Volumes, to which are appended useful Statisticks,

and copious alphabetical and classified Indexes. A Set of these Volumes would be an invaluable Addition to any bibliographical Library. The Work was discontinued in 1846.

BIBLIOGRAFIA od Elenco ragionato delle Opere contenute nella Collezione de' Classici Italiani. 8°. Milan. 1814.

This gives a detailed Account of all the Italian Writers published by the Classico-typographical Society of Milan, as well as of the principal early Editions.

BIBLIOGRAFIA dei Romanzi e Poemi Cavallereschi Italiani. 2^d Edition. 8°. Milan. 1838.

This excellent Bibliography is the Work of M. D. Gatano de' Conti Melzi, a celebrated Bookfeller of Milan. It was first published in 1828.

BRYDGES (S. E.). *Res Literariæ; Bibliographical and Critical.* Oct. 1820 to Feb. 1822. 3 Vols. 8°. Naples, 1821. Rome, 1821. Geneva. 1822.

The main Object of these Volumes is Italian Literature, and especially Italian Poetry, of which its Notices are very extensive. Copies are now very rare, only 75 having been printed. Mr. Harrott's Set sold for £8.

CANTÙ (Ignazio). *L' Italia Scientifica Contemporanea.* 8°. Milan. 1844.

Being the Biographies of the scientific Men of Italy, with Lists of their Works.

FONTANINI (Giusto). *Biblioteca dell' Eloquenza Italiana, con le Annotazioni del Signor Apostolo Zeno.* 2 Vols. 4°. Parma. 1803-4.

The latest and best Edition of a Work rendered invaluable as one of the chief Sources, or as Ebert expresses it, "the chief Source for Italian Bibliography," by the copious Notes of Zeno. The first Edition was published in 1737. An Index to the last Edition was published in a quarto Volume, in 1811.

GAMBA DA BASSANO (Bartolommeo). Delle Novelle Italiane in Profa Bibliografia. 2^d Edition. 8°. Firenze. 1835.

A detailed Account of the Works of the Italian Novellists, arranged according to Centuries, from the 14th to the 19th, inclusive. Appended are the Collections of Novels of various Authors, and an alphabetical Index to the Whole.

GAMBA DA BASSANO (Bartolommeo). Serie dei Testi di Lingua. 4th Edition. Royal 8°. Venezia. 1839. pp. 820.

This is truly an admirable Work, being to the Italian Bibliographer, what Rich is to the American, Lowndes to the English, Quérard to the French, and Kayser or Ersch to the German. The Notices are very full and accurate. It is divided into two Parts. The first contains the best Editions, ancient and modern, of all the Works cited in the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*. In the second Part are described the best Editions of the principal Works published since the Invention of Printing, either pertaining to the Study of the Language, or forming a Part of Italian Literature. Like the previous Work, this second Part is arranged according to Centuries, from the 14th to the 19th inclusive. To the Whole is appended a copious alphabetical Index. Copies of this Work are now very scarce.

HAYM (N. F.). Biblioteca Italiana ossia Notizia de' Libri rari Italiani. 2 Vols. 4°. Milan. 1771-2.

Best Edition, well printed, and provided with a general Index. Haym, says Ebert, can only be used with the greatest Precaution, in consequence of his general Inaccuracy. His Biblioteca nevertheless is an important Part of Italian Bibliography.

POGGIALI (Gaet.). Serie dei Testi di Lingua stampati, che si citano nel Vocabolario della Crusca. 2 Vols. 8°. Livorno. 1813.

In addition to the above described Works on Italian Bibliography, the Student should consult the immortal Work of Tiraboschi, and also of Ginguene,

both of which, though literary Histories, give Accounts of Authors and their Productions. For the latest Publications in Italy the best Work is perhaps *Archivio Storico Italiano*, a Periodical published in Florence.

6. SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND NORTHERN EUROPE.

ADELUNG (Friedrich). Kritisch-literärische Uebersicht der Reisenden in Rußland bis 1700, deren Berichte bekannt sind, von demselben. 2 Vols. Large 8°. St. Petersburg. 1846.

ANTONIO (Nicolao). Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, ad Annum 1500. Curante F. P. Bayer. 2 Vols. Folio. Matriti. 1788.

ANTONIO (Nicolao). Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, ab Anno 1500, ad Annum 1684. 2 Vols. Folio. Matriti. 1783-8.

Both these Works are highly esteemed for their Style and general Correctness. The Vetus is in chronological, the Nova in alphabetical Order, according to the Christian Names of the Authors. Dibdin in his *Library Companion*, speaks of them as the master Key to unlock the Treasures of Spanish Literature, adding: "If this Work of Antonio be valuable, it is unluckily rare and dear. I never saw but one Copy of it upon LARGE PAPER; and that *one* is magnificently bound in red Morocco, in the Library of Francis Freeling, Esq." This identical Copy, or one precisely like it, has recently found its way, among other choice literary Treasures, into the private Library of a Providence Merchant, to whose Collection we have already referred under Rich's *Bibliotheca Americana*.

BENTKOWSKIEGO (F.). Historya Literatury Polskiej. (The History of the Polish Literature exhibited in a List of Writings made known through the Press.) 2 Vols. 8°. Warszawie. 1814.

BOLETIN Bibliografico Española Estrangero. 12°. Madrid. 1840.

Similar to the *Bibliografia Italiana*. It is a fortnightly Periodical, the first Number of which was published in August, 1840. At the End of each Year these Numbers are bound together, with Indexes appended.

BOUTERWEK (Frederick). History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature, translated by Ross. (With biographical and bibliographical Notices.) 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1823.

BUHLE (J. G.). Versuch einer kritischen Literatur der Russischen Geschichte. Theil I. enthaltend die Literatur der älteren allgemeinen nordischen Geschichte. 8°. Moskwa. 1810.

The 2^d and 3^d Volumes of this Work, which were announced, have not yet appeared.

CASIRI (Michaelis). Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis. 2 Vols. Folio. Matriti. 1760-70.

Containing large Extracts in the original Arabick and Latin from the MSS. in the Escorial, with an Account of their Ages, and a Life of the Author when known. Gibbon has made great Use of it in his fifty-first Chapter, and Harris, in his Philological Inquiries, has analyzed the Contents. The Book is a fine Specimen of Typography.

CASTRO (J. R. de). Biblioteca Española. 2 Vols. Folio. Madrid. 1781-6.

The first Volume contains the Spanish Rabbins, and the second the Heathen and Christian Writers to the End of the 13th Century.

CINELLI (C. G.). Biblioteca Volante continuato da San Cassani. 2^d Edition. 4 Vols. 4°. Venezia. 1734-47.

LELEWEL (Joach.). Observations sur la Bibliographie Ancienne de la Pologne, avec l'Histoire des Bibliothèques dans ce Pays. (In Polish.) 2 Vols. 8°. Wilna. 1823-6.

MACHADO (P. D. B.). Bibliotheca Lusitana Critica et Chronologica. 4 Vols. Folio. Lisbon. 1741-59.

The great Work on Portuguese Bibliography, "beyond," says Dibdin, "all Competition and beyond all Praise." The seven Indexes in the fourth Volume are regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of Diligence, Exactness, and general Utility. It is rare and difficult to find, even in Portugal, and is consequently very expensive.

MEMORIAS de Literatura Portugueza, publiadas pela Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa. 8 Vols. 4°. Lisboa. 1785-1812.

MEMORIAS de la Real Academia de la Historia. 7 Vols. 4°. Madrid & Sancha. 1796-1832.

"On remarque dans ce Recueil plusieurs Mémoires curieux de MM. Martin de Ulloa, Fr. Martinez Marina, Mart. Fern. de Navarrete, Jos. Ant. Conde, etc."—*Brunet*.

NAPIERSKY (C. E.). Verzeichniß der neu erschienenen Schriften zur Geschichte Liv-, Esth- und Kurlands. Für die Jahre 1847-55. 8°. Regia. 1857.

NYERUP (R.). & KRAFT (J. E.). Almindeligt Litteratur-Lexicon for Denmark, Norge, og Island. 2 Vols. 4°. Kjobenh. 1820.

A universal literary Lexicon of Denmark, Norway and Iceland, giving an Account of Authors and their Works, with Dates and Particulars of Editions.

- OTTO (Friedrich). History of Russian Literature, with a Lexicon of Russian Authors. Translated from the German by George Cox, 8°. Oxford. 1839.

The Lexicon occupies three hundred Pages, constituting the principal Part of the Work.

- RECKE & NAPIERSKY. Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Esthland und Kurland. 4 Vols. Thick 8°. Mitau. 1827-32.

An extensive Account of the Literature of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, including a Portion of Poland and the eastern Provinces of Prussia.

- SALVA (Vicente). Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books, with bibliographical Remarks. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1826-7.

Very valuable and extremely rare. Contributions to Spanish and Portuguese Bibliography are to be found in the *Repertorio Americano*, a London Journal, published by Salva.

- STUKKENBERG (J. C.). Versuch eines Quellen-Anzeigers alter und neuer Zeit für das Studium der Geographie, Topographie, Ethnographie und Statistik des Russischen Reiches. 2 Vols. (With a Supplement). 8°. St. Petersburg. 1849-52.

- TICKNOR (George). The History of Spanish Literature. (With biographical and bibliographical Notices, and a copious Index.) 3 Vols. 8°. New York. 1849.

Mr. Ticknor has probably the largest private Collection of Spanish Books out of Spain. His History is universally esteemed, having already been translated into several European Languages.

WARMHOLTZ (C. G.). *Bibliotheca Historica Sueo-Gothica*. (Historic Library of Sweden, or, Indication of Works, both printed and in Manuscript, relative to the History of Sweden, with critical Notices, continued by Aurivillius. *In Swedish*.) 15 Vols. 8°. Stockholm. 1782-1817.

- BOSSANGE, Barthés et Lowell's Catalogue des Livres Français, Italiens, Espagnols, Orientaux, &c. is a very useful Work for the Bibliography of French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Oriental Books. They are arranged in Classes, with Prices, occasional Notices, and an Index of Authors; the whole forming a Book of 538 Pages. 8°. London. 1843.

X. General Bibliographies.

THE Works which are to be considered under this Section and the one following, sometimes called DICTIONARIES, sometimes CATALOGUES, and sometimes BIBLIOTHECÆ, constitute the most generally useful and interesting Class of bibliographical Publications. By showing what has been written in all the various Branches of human Knowledge in every Age and Country, they act as Guides to the Inquiries of the learned; while, by pointing out the Differences of Editions, etc. etc. they constitute Manuals of ready Information for the professed Bibliographer.

Works of this Class are called GENERAL or SPECIAL,

according as their Object is to indicate Books in all, or in one only of the Departments of Science or Literature. The former only aspire to point out rare, remarkable or important Books; for no Attempt has yet been made, or probably ever will be made, to compile a COMPLETE UNIVERSAL bibliographical Dictionary. On the other Hand, it is the Object of SPECIAL Bibliographies to notice all, or the greater Part, of those Books, that have been published on the Subjects which they embrace; and hence their superior Utility to such as are engaged in the Study or Investigation of any particular Topic. It is by Means of such Works, says Dr. Johnson, that “the Student comes to know what has been written on every Part of Learning; that he avoids the Hazards of encountering Difficulties which have already been cleared; of discussing Questions which have already been decided; and of digging in Mines of Literature which have already been exhausted.” (Preface to the *Catologus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ*.)

Thus Bibliography, or a Knowledge of Books, if it may not aspire to be called Learning, may certainly be considered in this Light, as one of Learning's best Helps. The following are some of the most important Works under this Head :

- APPLETON's Library Manual; containing a Catalogue Raisonné of upwards of 12000 of the most important Works in every Department of Knowledge, in all modern Languages. 8°, New York. 1847.

- BARBIER (A. A.). Nouveau Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût, contenant des Jugemens tirés de Journaux les plus connus et des Critiques les plus estimés, sur les meilleurs Ouvrages qui ont paru dans tous les Genres, tant en France que chez l'Etranger. 5 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1808-10.

The Name of Defeffarts was put upon the title Page of this Edition, because he shared with Barbier the Expence of publishing. He made no literary Contribution whatever to the Work.—*Quérard*. Barbier's Bibliothèque was for a long Time regarded as indispensable to Book-collectors.

It is now superseded by the more recent Dictionaries of Ebert and Brunet.

- BIBLIOTHECA Grenvilliana, or Bibliographical Notices of rare and curious Books, forming Part of the Library of the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville. By John Thos. Payne and Henry Fols. Part I. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1842.
- BIBLIOTHECA Grenvilliana, Part the Second, completing the Catalogue of the Library, bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Right Hon. Thos. Grenville. By John Thos. Payne and Henry Fols. 8°. London. 1848.

The first Part of this elegantly printed Catalogue was made at Mr. Grenville's own Expence. The Titles are arranged alphabetically according to the Names of Authors, accompanied by copious bibliographical Notes, and preceded by a good Index and References to the Books and Manuscripts upon Vellum. The present Price of this Catalogue is stated by Mr. Sims to be £3 3s. The second Part was made by Order of the Trustees after the Library had been deposited in the Museum. This can be purchased for the Sum of £1 11s. 6d. The three Volumes constitute an invaluable Accession to any Collection of Bibliographical Works, The first two come more properly under Section V., RARE BOOKS,

The Grenville Library, of which the Catalogues, here described are the Inventory, was the Result of a continued and unwearied Pursuit of nearly fifty Years on the Part of the illustrious Collector. It was "formed and preserved," says the Annual Report of British Museum for the Year 1847, "with the exquisite Taste of an accomplished Bibliographer, with the Learning of a profound and elegant Scholar, and the splendid Liberality of a Gentleman in affluent Circumstances, who employed in adding to his Library whatever his generous Heart allowed him to spare from silently relieving those whose Wants he alone knew." It consists of 20,240 Volumes, forming about 16,000 Works, the Cost of which is stated to have been upwards of £54,000.

BOHN (H. G.). A Catalogue of Books. 8°. London. 1841.

Commonly known as Bohn's *Guinea Catalogue*. It contains 2100 Pages, bound in a superiour Manner, having been compiled, as the Publisher states in his Preface, at an Outlay of upwards of two thousand Pounds. The Books enumerated are in various Languages, arranged alphabetically according to Classes as far as practicable, accompanied with Prices and Indexes, and interspersed throughout with bibliographical and literary Notices. The Catalogue represents, it is stated, the largest and most select Assortment of Books ever before recorded as the Stock of a Bookseller. It is now being reproduced in three octavo Volumes, two of which have already appeared; the *first* (mentioned under Section I.), in 1847; and the *second* (mentioned under Section VIII.), in 1850. All of these Catalogues are invaluable as a Part of the Book-collector's working Apparatus.

BRUNET (J. C.). Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres. 4th Edition. 5 thick Vols. Royal 8°. Paris. 1842-4.

This Manual, the Results of more than 40 Years of Experience and Research, is by far the most extensive and useful Work of the Kind extant. The original Edition was published in three octavo Volumes in 1810. The first four Volumes, consist of an alphabetical and descriptive Catalogue, of upwards of 20,000 of the most important Works which have been published, in the ancient, and in the principal modern Languages,

from the Invention of Printing to the present Time ; with the History of the different Editions, the Prices for which they have been sold within the last 60 Years, critical Remarks, etc. etc. In the fifth Volume are classified, in accordance with the bibliographical System generally adopted in France, not only all the Works described in the previous Volumes, but also 12,000 additional ones, thus making 32,000 separate Works, or about 60,000 Volumes, comprised in the Manual. In this last Volume may be found an extensive List of bibliographical Works. No Library of Importance can dispense with Brunet.

* DE BURE (G. F.). *Bibliographie Instruëtive, ou Traité de la Connoissance des Livres rares et singuliers.* 7 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1763-8.

The Books described in this Work which might very properly come under another Head, are arranged, in Subdivisions, under the five grand Classes of *Theology, Jurisprudence, Sciences and Arts, Belles-Lettres, and History.* The Names of the Authors in all these Classes are placed alphabetically in the last Volume. De Bure published a Supplement to this Work with the following Title: *Supplément à la Bibliographie Instruëtive, ou Catalogue des Livres de Louis Jean Gaignat.* 2 Vols. 8°. Paris, 1769. An Index to anonymous Works was also published in 1782, entitled, *Bibliographie Instruëtive, Tome dixième.* Probably no Publication has contributed so much to make the Study of Bibliography popular, as this elegant and judicious Performance. The Articles which the Author describes amount to upwards of 6000, in regard to which ample Details are given. The Account of the famous American Collections of De Bry for Instance, extends to 120 Pages. De Bure was a Bookseller at Paris, of great Eminence in his Profession, but still more distinguished for extensive Information in all Matters pertaining to Bibliography and literary History. His Works are much consulted at the present Day.

DENIS (F.). & PINÇON (P.). *Nouveau Manuel de Bibliographie Univerfelle.* Large 8°. Paris. 1857. pp. 718.

Printed on indifferent Paper and in very small Type, three Columns to a Page. It contains an immense Number of Titles of Books of every

Kind arranged in chronological Order according to Subjects, and accompanied by bibliographical and historical Remarks. An alphabetical Index of Authors would add greatly to its Usefulness. Appended is a detailed Account of the principal *Collections Typographiques* arranged in chronological Order, with a Catalogue of the most celebrated private Libraries. We have already mentioned it under Section II. on account of the bibliographical Information which it furnishes under the appropriate Heads. The following Extract from the Preface will give an Idea of the general Character of the Work :

“ Ce Livre n'est pas à proprement parler, un Manuel du Bibliophile, il ne s'adresse pas exclusivement au Bibliographe de Profession. Avant tout on a voulu qu'il pût fournir un Renseignement concis, une Réponse précise, non sur la Beauté d'une Edition, sur la Rareté d'un Volume, sur le Prix arbitraire que l'Opinion accorde à certaines Raretés, mais bien sur la Série d'Ouvrages à consulter en telle ou telle Occasion, par l'Homme de Lettres, l'Artiste ou le Savant.”

- DIBDIN (T. F.). *The Library Companion; or, the Young Man's Guide, and the Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library.* Thick 8°. London. 1824.

Containing a Selection of the most important Works under the general Heads of Divinity, History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Philology and Belles-Lettres, Poetry, and the English Drama; with copious bibliographical Notes, Prices, and a general Index, the Whole making a Volume of 912 Pages.

- DICTIONNAIRE Bibliographique. 3 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1790.

This Work, generally known under the Name of Cailleau's Dictionary, was compiled according to Barbier, and others, by the Abbé du Clos. It was republished in 1800, with a supplementary Volume by M. Brunet. The last Half of the third Volume, has a separate Alphabet for anonymous Works.

- EBERT (F. A.). *A General Bibliographical Dictionary, from the German.* 4 Vols. 8°. Oxford. 1837.

The original Edition of this truly valuable Work was published at Leipzig, with the following Title: *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon*. 2 Vols. 4°. 1821-30. It is based upon the Manual of Brunet, but is somewhat different in its Character, and quite as well adapted to the Wants of Scholars. Especial Attention is given to ancient German Literature and the Greek and Latin Classics. The Author was Librarian to the King of Saxony, and hence was able to give his Descriptions, as stated in his Preface, from careful Comparison of the Works themselves, rather than from Manuals. His Dictionary is necessary to all who cultivate Bibliography.

GEORGI (J. T.). *Allgemeines Europäisches Bücher-Lexicon*. (Universal Dictionary of Books printed in Europe from 1500 to 1757, with the Date, Size, Number of Pages, and Price of each.) 8 Vols. Folio, (including three Supplements). Leipzig. 1742-58.

A laborious Work, containing the Titles of more Books, than any other Catalogue or bibliographical Work ever published. It is scarce, but, according to Ebert, of but little Value "on Account of its Faultiness throughout."

GRASSE (J. G. T.). *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte aller bekannten Völker der Welt, von der ältesten bis auf die neueste Zeit*.

This is a general bibliographical Dictionary similar to those of Ebert and Brunet already described. It is not yet completed. Petzholdt's *Anzeiger* for July, 1857, announces Pages 1329-1536, Vol. III. as having recently been published at Leipzig. The Author is also preparing a new bibliographical Dictionary containing more than a thousand Articles on rare and precious Books. A Part of Vol. I. pp. 96, has recently been published at Dresden, in a quarto Form.

LEBLANC (P.). *Catalogue des Livres, Dessins et Estampes, de la Bibliothèque de M. J. B. Huzard*. 3 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1842.

Volume I. contains the Titles of Works arranged under the five general Classes or Divisions of Knowledge, as in Renouard and Santander ; Volume II. is devoted particularly to Agriculture and Rural Economy ; Volume III. is composed of Works upon Medicine and the Veterinary Art, Memoirs of Academies and learned Societies, Works upon Bibliography, Biography, &c. Each Volume has a copious Index. Prefixed to the first Volume is a biographical Notice of Huzard (who was General Inspector of the Veterinary Schools of France), by M. L. Bouchard, and a Eulogy pronounced in 1841, before the Royal Academy of Medicine, by M. Pariset. This Catalogue, says Dr. Cogswell, is of great Value for “economick Bibliography.”

MARTIN (L. Aimé). Plan d'une Bibliothèque Universelle ; Etudes des Livres qui peuvent servir à l'Histoire littéraire et philosophique du Genre humain ; suivi du Catalogue des Chefs-d'Œuvre de toutes les Langues et des Ouvrages originaux de tous les Peuples. 8°. Paris. 1837.

MEUSEL (J. G.). Bibliotheca Historica, post Struvium et Buderum, nunc digesta, amplificata, et emendata ; accedunt Indices Auctorum et Rerum. 22 Vols. (in 11) 8°. Leipzig. 1782-1804.

An uncommonly careful Reproduction of a Work which first appeared at Jena in 1740. It is very extensive in its Design, comprehending both historical and geographical Works, relating to all Countries and in all Languages. Vols. III. and X. relate to American Bibliography.

NODIER (Charles). Description Raisonnée d'une jolie Collection de Livres, (mostly French, Italian and Spanish) ; précédée d'une Introduction par M. G. Duplessis, de la Vie de Nodier par M. Francis Wey, et d'une Notice bibliographique sur ses Ouvrages. 8°. Paris. 1844. pp. 528.

The copious Notes to this Catalogue render it a desirable Work for a

bibliographical Collection. It contains 1254 Titles, the Descriptions occupying the greater Part of the Volume.

RENOUARD (A. A.). Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur, avec Notes bibliographiques, critiques et littéraires. 4 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1819.

A fine Specimen of Typography. The Works are arranged under the five general Divisions of Theology, Jurisprudence, Sciences and Arts, Belles-Lettres, and History. The fourth Volume contains a separate List of the Books printed in the 15th Century, the Aldine Editions, Books printed upon Vellum, Designs, and a complete Index of Authors. The bibliographical and critical Notes are very full and instructive. The Work is really a Bibliography rather than a Catalogue, and hence finds its appropriate Place in this List.

ROLLAND (J. F.). Conseils pour former une Bibliothèque, ou Catalogue de tous les bons Ouvrages qui peuvent entrer dans une Bibliothèque Chrétienne. 3 Vols. 8°. Lyons. 1833-43.

SANTANDER (M. C. de la Serna). Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de Santander; rédigé et mis en ordre par lui-même; avec des Notes bibliographiques et littéraires. 5 Vols. 8°. Bruxelles. 1803.

The 5th Volume is a Supplement, containing a Memoir upon the Origin of Signatures and Marks in Typography, a Latin Preface printed in 1800, upon the genuine Collection of Canons by St. Isidore of Seville, &c. and five large Engravings representing the paper Marks used in the 15th Century. This superb Collection is composed, as is stated in the Preface, of the best Works in the various Departments of Learning, and is especially rich in rare and costly Books, among which is a very fine Copy of De Bry's Collection of Voyages. The Books are arranged like the Catalogue of Renouard just noticed, under the general Divisions of Theology, Jurisprudence, Sciences and Arts, Belles-Lettres, and History. A

copious general Index of Authors in the fourth Volume enhances the Value of the Work. It may well be called, as Dr. Cogswell expresses it, "a bibliographical Catalogue with copious Notes." The Paper and Typography are unfortunately not in keeping with the literary Merits of the Work. Santander's Library was sold at Auction in 1809.

XI. Bibliography of particular Sciences and Branches of Literature, or Special Bibliographies.

THE Dictionaries and Catalogues applicable to PARTICULAR Branches of Knowledge, and comprising Works published on the Subjects discussed, would of themselves constitute a Library. We can only Notice, in Addition to such as have already been considered under previous Heads, a few of the more important, and with which we are more especially familiar.

AGASSIZ (Louis). *Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ*. General Catalogue of all Books, Tracts, and Memoirs on Zoology and Geology. Corrected, enlarged, and edited by H. E. Strickland. 3 Vols. 8°. London. 1848-52.

ATKINSON (James). *Medical Bibliography*. A and B. 8°. London, 1834.

A very *amusing* as well as instructive Book, dedicated to all idle Students in Great Britain. "I only wish to apprize the Reader, that if he choose to read my Non-sense, with his Eyes and Fingers open, he must be a greater Fool, if possible than the Author who wrote it."—*Extract from the Preface.*

AYALA (M. d'). *Bibliografia Militare Italiana*.
8°. Torino. 1854. pp. 450.

BACKER (Augustin et Alois de). *Bibliothèque des
Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, ou Notices
bibliographiques*; 1^r de tous les Ouvrages publiés
par les Membres de la Compagnie de Jésus, depuis
la Fondation de l'Ordre jusqu'à nos Jours; 2^d
des Apologies, des Controverses religieuses, des
Critiques littéraires et scientifiques suscitées à
leur Sujet. 4 Vols. Royal 8°. Liege. 1833-56.

This elaborate Work is to consist, according to the Preface, of 5 or 6
Volumes of 800 Pages, double Columns. Each Volume is arranged in
alphabetical Order and is complete in itself.

BASTIAT (F.). *Dictionnaire de l'Economie Poli-
tique*. 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1855.

Containing the general Principles of Political Economy, with a Biblio-
graphy of the Science, by Bastiat, Baudrillart, Blaisé, Blanqui, Block,
and many others, published under the Direction of Coquelin and Guil-
laumin.

BÉRARD (A. S. L.). *Essai bibliographique sur les
Editions des Elzevirs les plus précieuses et les plus
recherchées*. 8°. Paris. 1822.

Preceded by an Account of the most celebrated Printers.

BLAKEY (R.). *Angling Literature of all Nations*.
12°. London. 1855. pp. 341.

BLANQUI (M.). *Histoire de l'Economie Politique
en Europe*. 2^d Edition. 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1842.

In the second Volume may be found the Bibliography of the principal
Works on Political Economy.

BLAZE (C.). Bibliographie Muficale de la France et de l'Etranger. 8°. Paris. 1822.

A defcriptive Account of all the Treatifes and Works on vocal and instrumental Mufick published in Europe down to 1822.

BOUCHER de la Richarderie (G.). Bibliothèque Univerfelle des Voyages. 6 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1808.

A claffified Account of all Voyages, ancient and modern, in different Parts of the World, with Extracts from the moft important, arranged in chronological Order according to the different Countries, and accompanied with a full Index of Names and Authors.

BRIDGMAN (R. W.). Short View of Legal Bibliography, with critical Obfervations on Law Writers. 8°. London. 1807.

CALLISEN (A. C. P.). Medicinifches Schriftfteller-Lexicon. 33 Vols. 12°. Copenhagen. 1830-45.

CAMUS (A. G.). Lettres fur la Profefſion d'Avocat ; un Recueil de Pièces concernant l'Exercice de cette Profefſion, et Bibliothèque choifie des Livres de Droit. 5th Edition, 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1832.

An excellent Work on Jurifprudence and its Bibliography, revifed and enlarged by Dupin. It was firft published in 1772 in a ſmall duodecimo Form.

CLARKE (A. & J. B. B.). A concife View of the Succeſſion of Sacred Literature, in a chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the Invention of alphabetical Characters to 1445. 2 Vols. 8°. London. 1830-2.

- COGGESHALL (W. F.). The Newspaper Record, containing a complete List of Newspapers, &c. in the United States, Canada and Great Britain; with a Sketch of the Origin of Printing. 8°. Philadelphia. 1856. pp. 194.
- DARLING (James). Cyclopædia Bibliographica; a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature, and Guide to Books for Authors, Preachers, Students and Literary Men, analytical, bibliographical and biographical. 2 Vols. Imp. 8°. London. 1854.

Closely printed Pages, double Columns and small Type. The Work is chiefly theological, comprising ancient and modern Authors of Note in Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Moral Philosophy, and the various Departments connected therewith, including a Selection in most Branches of Literature, with short biographical and bibliographical Notices. In collective Works the Contents of each Volume are minutely described, and in Volumes of Sermons the Texts are given.

- DECANVER (H. C.). Catalogue of Works in Refutation of Methodism, from its Origin in 1729 to the present Time. Large Paper. Thin 8°. Philadelphia. 1846.

DE MORGAN (Augustus). Notices of Arithmetical Books and Authors. Post 8°. London. 1847.

- DRYANDER (Jonas). Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks. 5 Vols. 8°. London. 1796-1800.

This, although the Title seems to promise only the Catalogue of a private Library, is allowed to furnish the most complete and best arranged View of Books in Natural History ever published in any Country. The Contents are, Vol. I. General Writers; Vol. II. Zoology; Vol. III.

Botany ; Vol. IV. Mineralogy ; Vol V. Supplement. The Books described now form a Part of the British Museum.

DUPARCG (E. de la Barre). Des Sources Bibliographiques Militaires. 8°. Paris. 1856.

DUPIN (A. M. J. J.). Lettres sur la Profession d'Avocat, ou Bibliothèque choisie des Livres de Droit. (See CAMUS, Page 97.)

DUPIN (A. M. J. J.). Manuel du Droit Public Ecclésiastique Français. 12°. Paris. 1844.

Containing at the End a Chronology of the Popes and Kings of France, and a *Bibliothèque Choisie*, or List of the most important Works upon Ecclesiastical History and Canon Law. pp. 466.

DUPIN (A. M. J. J.). Manuel des Etudiens en Droit et des jeunes Avocats ; Recueil d'Opuscules de Jurisprudence. 12°. Paris. 1851. pp. 876.

Containing bibliographical Notices of the best Works upon Law ; History of Law, Roman, and French ; Aphorisms of Bacon ; Biographies of Magistrates, &c. &c.

DUPLESSIS (C.). Bibliographie Parémiologique, suivie d'un Appendice. (Bibliography of Proverbs.) 8°. Paris. 1847.

ELLIS (Henry). Catalogue of Books on Angling. 8°. London. 1811.

ELMES (James). General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts. 8°. London. 1826.

FORBES (John). Manual of Select Medical Bibliography. Royal 8°. London. 1835.

GODDÉ (M. J.). Catalogue raisonné d'une Col-

leçon de Livres, etc. relatifs aux Arts de Peinture, Sculpture. 8°. Paris. 1850.

GRASSE (J. G. T.) *Bibliotheca Magica et Pneumatica*. 8°. Leipzig. 1843.

HORNE (T. H.). *Manual of Biblical Bibliography*; comprising a Catalogue methodically arranged, of the principal Editions and Revisions of the Holy Scriptures; together with Notices of the principal Philologists, Critics, &c. 2^d Edition. 8°. London. 1846.

HOYER (Dr. J. G. von). *Literatur der Kriegswissenschaften und Kriegsgeschichte*. 12°. Berlin. 1832-40.

A Work of 661 Pages, with a Supplement of 200 Pages, from 1831 to 1840.

LA LANDE (J. de). *Bibliographie Astronomique avec l'Histoire de l'Astronomie depuis 1780, jusqu'à 1802*. 4°. Paris. 1803. pp. 966.

With a two-fold Index of Authors and Subjects.

LE LONG (Jacobus). *Bibliotheca Sacra, seu Syllabus omnium fere Sacræ Scripturæ Editionum ac Versionum, etc.* 2 Vols. Folio. Paris. 1723.

The first Edition of this Work was published in 1709. 2 Vols. octavo. It contains an Account of the various Editions of the Scriptures, with full Indexes, &c. being an invaluable Acquisition to the biblical Scholar.

M'CULLOCH (J. R.). *The Literature of Political Economy*. 8°. London. 1845.

A classified Catalogue of select Publications in the different Departments

of Political Economy, with historical, critical, and biographical Notices, and a very complete double Index of Authors and Works.

MURHARD (F. W. A.). *Bibliotheca Mathematica, oder Literatur der Math. Wissenschaft.* 5 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1797-1805.

Containing the Literature of Arithmetick, Geometry, and Analysis, Mechanics, and Opticks.

• ORME (William). *Bibliotheca Biblica; a select List of Books on Sacred Literature; with Notices, biographical, critical and bibliographical.* 8°. Edinburgh. 1824.

Designed to furnish the Means of easy Reference to the most useful Books in the important Department of biblical Literature. It includes a Selection of foreign Works, and a very full List of British Works, excluding in its Plan, general Theology, systematick, practical, and polemical Divinity. An arranged Index enhances the Value of the Work. Orme is the Author of *Memoirs of John Owen, Life and Times of Richard Baxter, &c.*

• OETTINGER (E. M.). *Bibliographie Biographique Universelle. Dictionnaire des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Histoire de la Vie publique et privée des Personnages célèbres de tous les Temps et de toutes les Nations, depuis le Commencement du Monde jusqu'à nos Jours.* 2 Vols. 4°. Bruxelles. 1854.

PERCHERON (A.). *Bibliographie Entomologique, comprenant l'Indication, 1^r des Ouvrages entomologiques publiés en France et à l'Etranger depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos Jours; 2^d des Monographies et Mémoires contenus dans les Recueils, &c.* 2 Vols. 8°. Paris. 1837.

PLoucquet (W. G.). *Literatura Medica Digesta*.
4 Vols. Royal 4°. Tubingæ. 1808-9.

A most comprehensive bibliographical Catalogue of Medical Literature, ancient and modern.

POGGENDORFF (J. C.). *Biographisch-literärisches Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der exacten Wissenschaften*. 8°. Berlin. 1858.

To be complete in one large octavo Volume of about 1200 Pages, the first Number of which, extending to the Article *Dirichlet*, has just appeared. It is intended as a Manual for those who cultivate the mathematical and inductive Sciences, presenting the chief Points of Date, Life, and Works of Mathematicians, Astronomers, Chemists, Mineralogists, Geologists, &c. of all Times, and of every Nation, with copious References to the Sources whence more detailed Information may be obtained. For the past ten Years the Author has been continually employed in the Compilation of this Work, in which Task he has been particularly aided by the extensive literary and scientific Treasures of the Royal Library of Berlin, and also authentick Communications from scientific Men of the present Day.

POOLE (W. F.). *An Index of Periodical Literature*. 8°. New York. 1853.

An exceedingly useful Book, published by C. B. Norton, being a complete Key to the Contents of fifteen hundred Volumes of standard English and American Periodicals. An important Feature of the Work is that the Names of anonymous Articles are given in Parentheses, so far as they could be ascertained. Periodicals, as the Author states in the Preface, form a considerable Portion of our publick and private Libraries; their Contents, however, are not available, for the Want of a Clue to the Labyrinth of Topics discussed in them. This Index furnishes the desired Clue. It constitutes a handsome octavo Volume of 800 Pages. Published at \$6. The Work is dedicated to Prof. C. C. Jewett, in Token of Appreciation of his Services in behalf of American Libraries and Bibliography.

PRITZEL (G. A.). *Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanicae omnium Gentium inde a Rerum botanicarum Initiis ad nostra usque Tempora, quindecim millia Operum recensens.* 4^o. Lipsiæ. 1851. pp. 547.

A Work of extraordinary Accuracy and Fullness of Description. It contains an alphabetical Dictionary of Authors and their Works—a systematic Arrangement of the same, and an alphabetical Index of the Names of Editors and other Persons incidentally mentioned.

ROY (C. H. à). *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Medicæ.* 5 Vols. 8^o. Amsterdam. 1830.

A systematic Catalogue of Works in the European Languages on all Branches of Medicine, Anatomy, Pharmacy, &c.

SIMS (Richard). *An Index to all the Pedigrees and Arms in the Heraldic Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum.* 8^o. London, 1849.

“A Book in constant Use by Persons engaged in genealogical or topographical Studies, affording a ready Clue to the Pedigrees and Arms of above 50,000 of the Gentry of England, their Residences,” &c.

SIMS (Richard). *A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor; consisting of Descriptions of Public Records; Parochial and other Registers; Wills; County and Family Histories; Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, etc.* Royal 8^o. London. 1856.

“Since the Commencement of the Record Reform by the Act of 1838, several Books have been published that are more or less Useful to the Student or the Antiquarian desirous of pursuing his Inquiries among the national Records; but we have seen none so useful as this *Manual* of Mr. Sims. The Extent of his Coup d’œil, indeed, goes beyond what can be termed Records even in the largest Sense. In Addition to those Documents

which the Law allows to be Records and producible in Evidence, or which Reason considers Records without Reference to their Custody, Mr. Sims refers to a Variety of illustrative Documents, Manuscripts, and published Works, so numerous as to baffle all Attempts at Enumeration. The *Manual* is not solely intended for historical Students or literary Men, but for the limited though practical Uses of the Lawyer, the Genealogist and the like. It is not a mere bibliographical Account of Muniments, the Place of their Deposit, whether they have been printed, and when, or by whom; it is a Sort of History of our publick Muniments, &c. not unfrequently containing Glimpses of our social History, so far as it can be exhibited by the Matter itself."—*Spectator*, *QÆ.* 4, 1856.

- SWAINSON (William). Taxidermy; with the Biography of Zoologists, and Notices of their Works. 12°. London. 1840.

Part II. pp. 98-392, comprises the Bibliography of Zoology; with bibliographical Sketches of the principal Authors, and an Index.

TERNAUX-COMPANS (H.). Bibliothèque Asiatique et Africaine; ou Catalogue des Ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur ces deux Continents jusqu'à ce Jour. 8°. Paris. 1841.

WALCH (J. G.). Bibliotheca Theologica Selecta. 4 Vols. 8°. Jenæ. 1757-65.

A very valuable Work, accompanied by literary Notices and a general Index of Authors, the Works described being arranged according to Divisions or Classes.

WALCH (J. G.). Bibliotheca Patristica litterariis Annotationibus instructa. New Edition edited by J. T. L. Danzius. 8°. Jenæ. 1834.

The first Edition was published in 1770.

WEIGEL (R.). Kunstlager-Catalog. 8°. Leipzig. 1845.

WINER (G. B.). Handbuch der theologischen Literatur hauptsächlich der protestantischen nebst kurzen biographischen Notizen. 3d Ed. (With a Supplement of 175 Pages, from 1839 to 1842.) 3 Vols. 8°. Leipzig. 1838-42.

WITZLEBEN (A. von). Deutschland's Militär Literatur im letzten Jahrzehent und Uebersicht der wichtigsten Karten und Pläne Central Europas. 8°. Berlin. 1850. pp. 247.

WOHL (R. von). Die Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaft. 2 Vols. 8°. Erlangen, 1855-6.

XII. Biographical Dictionaries.

ONE of the most useful as well as interesting Parts of a bibliographical Collection of Books, are the Catalogues of publick and private Libraries, including the most important sale Catalogues of Booksellers. As the Design of this Work will not admit of any Details relative to such Catalogues, we refer the Inquirer to the second Volume of Horne's Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, pp. 564-758, where he will find a large Number fully described, with brief Notices of their Contents. The following Account of the biographical Dictionaries which are specially useful to the Bibliographer, together with a Notice of the principal Periodicals devoted to Bibliography, must close our SELECT LIST, already extended beyond its original Limits,

- ALLEN (William). The American Biographical Dictionary. 3^d Ed. Royal 8°. Boston. 1857.

Truly the *American Bibliographical Dictionary*, containing Notices of 6775 American Names. The first Edition was published in 1809, and the second in 1832. The venerable Author is still living.

- ALLIBONE (S. A.). A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, living and deceased, from the earliest Accounts to the Middle of the nineteenth Century. Containing thirty-one thousand Biographies and literary Notices, with an Index of Subject-matter.

This truly national Work is to be published by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, in one Volume, super-royal octavo, 1800 Pages, double Columns. About 1300 Pages, including 21,000 Authors, are already stereotyped. The first Part, A-I, pp. 945, will be issued in September of the present Year. The Author has labored incessantly upon it during the past five Years, bringing to the Undertaking vast Diligence and Research, good Taste and Judgment, and a painstaking Love of Detail and Accuracy. When completed it will prove a most welcome Aid to Bibliographers, Scholars and Readers generally. We speak thus from the Testimony of Everett, Irving, Prescott, Bancroft and other eminent American Scholars, and from personal Examination of Proofs, and Portions already stereotyped. The following Characteristicks of the Work are gathered from a PROSPECTUS.

“ 1. It is a Biographical Dictionary of English and American Authors, comprising both the living and the dead, furnishing those Incidents respecting the Persons who have made themselves famous in the Republic of Letters, which every Reader desires to know, and few know where to find.

“ 2. It is a bibliographical Manual, giving Information as to the best Editions of Authors, the Circumstances attending their Publication, the Reception which they met with from the Publick, the Influence they have exercised on the publick Mind, and many other interesting Particulars, not

one of which the true Lover of Books, and Student of Letters, would 'willingly let die.'

"As a bibliographical Manual, the Index, which forms the second Portion of the Volume, will prove no small Addition to its Value. In this Index, the Subjects of human Knowledge are divided into forty distinct Classes, and an Alphabet is allotted to each. By this Means, the Reader is enabled to see at a Glance who are the principal Writers on all Subjects, from Agriculture, Class 1st, to Voyages, Class 40th.

"It is thought that this Index will contain between 40,000 and 50,000 Names, yet no Author is mentioned whose Works are not noticed in the first Part of the Dictionary.

"3. It is a critical, as well as a biographical and bibliographical Dictionary. Here the Author has a great Advantage over his Predecessors, *without a single Exception*. Makers of Books approaching to the Character of this, are in the Habit of giving their own Opinions, or Opinions adopted as their own, which must be based upon very partial Knowledge, and one therefore of little Value; or are apt to be tainted with Prejudice and party Bias, and are therefore entitled to little Confidence. But Mr. Allibone contents himself with adducing the Opinions upon various Writers as they come under his Notice, of Critics of great and extended Reputation, who have earned a Claim to be heard with Respect, if not in all Cases with entire Acquiescence. These invaluable Specimens of Criticism are quoted verbatim, and distinguished by a smaller Type, which adds greatly to the Beauty of the Work."

APPLETON'S Cyclopædia of Biography; embracing a Series of original Memoirs of the most distinguished Persons of all Times. Revised American Edition, edited by Francis L. Hawks, D. D. LL. D. Royal 8°. New York. 1856. pp. 1058.

A very handsome Reprint of the English Edition, which was edited by Elihu Rich. The original Memoirs, the Authorship of which is indicated by Initials, were written for this Work by Sir Archibald Alison, Wm. Baird, Sir David Brewster, James Bryce, J. H. Burton, Prof. Creasy, Prof. Eadie, Prof. Ferguson, Prof. Gordon, James Hedderwick, J. A.

Heraud, Robert Jamieson, Charles Knight, James Manfon, J. M'Connechy, Prof. Nichol, Elihu Rich, Prof. Spalding, Prof. Thomson, R. N. Wornum. The Articles supplied in this American Edition are from different Hands, although the Authorship is not indicated, as in the English Original, by Initials. The numerous Illustrations of the Birth-places, Monuments, or other Memorials of departed Greatness with which the Volume is enlivened, add much to the Value of the Work.

- **BIOGRAPHIE Universelle, ancienne et moderne.**
Ouvrage entièrement neuf, rédigé par une Société
de Gens de Lettres et de Savants. 52 Vols. 8°.
Paris. 1811-28.

By universal Consent, the best and most extensive Work of the Kind ever produced in any Language. It might properly be called the *Biographie et Bibliographie Universelle*, so full and accurate are its Notices of the Works of Authors. A Supplement has been commenced which is still in Progress. The 83^d Volume (numbering from the last Volume of the Original Work), was published in 1855, containing the Names *Stack* to *Treysieu*.

"The eminent Names appended to a large Proportion of the Articles contained in the fifty-two Volumes of the *BIOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE*, are Vouchers for the Ability and Erudition it displays. I must speak respectfully of a Work to which I owe so much, and without which, probably, I should never have undertaken the present."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist.*

- **BLAKE (J. L.).** A Biographical Dictionary;
comprising a Summary Account of the most
distinguished Persons of all Ages, Nations and
Professions. New and revised Edition. Royal 8°.
Philadelphia. 1857. pp. 1366.

Containing about 12,500 different Articles, 2000 of which are of American Biography. The first Edition was published in 1836, of which there have been 12 Issues, the last one in 1854. The Number of new Articles introduced into this present Edition is about 2400. The Author, a Clergyman, and an early Graduate of Brown University, recently died at his Residence in Orange, New Jersey.

• CHALMERS (Alexander). The General Biographical Dictionary. 32 Vols. 8°. London. 1812-17.

Contains Notices of about 9000 Names. The Author, says Lowndes, has taken more than common Pains in giving accurate Lists of the Works of such as were Authors, with the Dates of the best Editions, &c. He inserts, says Hallam, the most insignificant Names, and quotes the most wretched Authorities; nevertheless we cannot deny the Value of his Dictionary.

• CHAMBERS (Robert). A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen. 4 Vols. Imp. 8°. Glasgow. 1835.

An expensive Work, embellished with many splendid and authentick Portraits.

• GORTON (John). A General Biographical Dictionary. New Edition, with a Supplement, completing the Work to the present Time. 4 Vols. Thick 8°. London. 1851.

Very accurate and useful, bringing an immense Amount of Information within a small Compass.

JÖECHER (C. G.). Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon, darinne die Gelehrten aller Stände welche vom Anfange der Welt bis auf jetzige Zeit. 4 Vols. 4°. Leipzig. 1750-51.

JÖECHER (C. G.). Fortsetzung und Ergänzung von J. C. Adelung. 2 Vols. 4°. Leipzig. 1784-87.

JÖECHER (C. G.). Weiter fortgesetzt von H. W. Rotermund. 4 Vols. 4°. Bremen. 1810-19.

This is a biographical Dictionary of learned Men and Women, com-

prising, in brief Articles, an immense Number of Names. The Continuation by the celebrated Adelung, is incomplete, having reached only to the Letter J. It has been still further continued by Rotermund. Each of the ten Volumes above described, contains over a thousand Pages in double Columns.

NOUVELLE Biographie Générale depuis les Temps
les plus reculés jusqu'à nos Jours. 8°. Paris.
Vols. 1-23. (To "Hennequin.")

This Work, published by Didot under the Direction of Dr. Hoefer, is to be complete in 45 compact Volumes, one Half of which have already appeared. It is one of the latest Productions of this Kind, and is of special Value as a BIBLIOGRAPHICAL Dictionary, giving the Titles of the various Authors whose Lives are contained therein, with Dates, Size, Place of Publication, &c. &c.

- ROSE (H. J.). A New General Biographical Dictionary. 12. Vols. 8°. London. 1848.

The best general bibliographical Dictionary extant in English. It contains Notices of 20,700 Names, "the most remarkable of which are treated at a Length," as stated in the Preface, "fully commensurate with their Importance."

- SMITH (William). Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; edited by William Smith, LL. D. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings. 3 Vols. Thick royal 8°. London. 1846-9.

The Contributors to this invaluable Work are among the most distinguished European Writers and Scholars. It includes the Names of all Persons of any Importance which occur in the Greek and Roman Writers down to the Year 1453. The bibliographical Notices are very full and accurate. A second Edition abridged, in one royal octavo Volume, was published in 1851.

XIII. *Bibliographical Periodicals.*

THE following are the principal Periodicals which are devoted exclusively to Bibliography and Library Economy. Several of them, it will be seen, have a high literary Character, while others are important chiefly for their Lists and Notices of new Books.

ALLGEMEINE Bibliographie. Monatliches Verzeichniß der wichtigern neuen Erscheinungen der deutschen und ausländischen Literatur. *Octavo.* Leipzig.

An excellent monthly Periodical commenced in 1856; edited by Paul Trömel. The first Volume has a full alphabetical Index of 40 Pages, which adds greatly to the Value of the Work as a Source of bibliographical Information upon the most important Publications of the Day. It embraces Books in all Languages, American and Asiatick, as well as European.

AMERICAN Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette. *Quarto.* New York.

A weekly Journal, conducted by Charles R. Rode, under the Direction of the New York Book-Publishers' Association. It contains Extracts from new Books, literary Intelligence, Lists of Books published from Month to Month, Announcements, Advertisements, &c. being similar to the Publishers' Circular issued by Sampson Low & Son, of London. It was commenced in 1855. An American Periodical more strictly literary and bibliographical in its Character is a Desideratum. Such a Journal, somewhat similar to the earlier Numbers of Norton's Literary Gazette, containing Accounts of Libraries with Illustrations, Treatises upon Bibliography, Titles of new Books published from Month to Month, Contents of Periodicals, critical Notices of new Works like those in the *Athenæum*, Notices of Works upon Bibliography like those in *Anzeiger* or *Serapeum*, &c. &c.

would undoubtedly be well sustained in the Hands of an enterprising Publisher.

- **ATHENÆUM** Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science and Fine Arts. *Quarto*. London.

An important weekly Periodical published by J. Francis. It was commenced in 1828. The bound Volumes are accompanied by good Indexes, and are regarded as indispensable to the Student in English Bibliography, although the Work, as its Title indicates, is devoted to Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts. Reviews and critical Notices of New Books, both English and Foreign, occupy a large Part of each Number. The Athenæum contains numerous Announcements and Advertisements, mostly of Book-Publishers in London and Vicinity.

- BENT'S** Monthly Literary Advertiser, Register of Books, Engravings, &c. Published on the tenth of each Month. Annual Subscription, 8s, including the alphabetical Catalogue. *Quarto*. London.

Established in the Year 1802.

- **BIBLIOGRAPHIE** de la France ; ou Journal général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie. *Octavo*. Paris.

“Cette dernière Suite, rédigée par M. Beuchot, est remarquable par son Exactitude. Malheureusement on n’y annonce que les Ouvrages qui ont été déposés à la Direction de la Librairie.”—*Brunet*. It is a weekly Periodical, commenced in 1811. The first Series, called *Journal Typographique*, was commenced by Roux in 1797. This Work is noticed in its proper Place, under Section. IX. See Page 71.

- BULLETIN** du Bibliophile, petite Revue d’anciens Livres, contenant des Notices bibliographiques, philologiques et littéraires, par divers Auteurs, sous la Direction de Nodier, Paris, Duplessis, etc. *Octavo*. Paris,

A monthly Periodical commenced in 1836, and now published by J. Techener. Its copious bibliographical and literary Notices of rare, curious and important Books have given it great Success, it having reached its twenty-third Year.

BULLETIN du Bibliophile Belge. Octavo. Bruxelles.

“Brussels is a Place of great Interest for Bibliography. Its Contributions to bibliographical Knowledge in the *Bibliophile Belge*, and the *Annuaire de la Bibliothèque Royale*, from the Pen of Baron de Reiffenberg, the learned Conservateur of the latter, are among the most valuable ever made.”—*Cogswell*, 1851.

This Bulletin is at present published by F. Heuffner, under the Direction of Augustus Scheler, Librarian to the King. It was commenced in 1845. The first Series, 9 Volumes, has an Index prepared by Scheler, and published in 1855, in one octavo Volume.

CRONACA. Giornale di Scienze, Lettere, Arti, Economia, Industria con Bolletino bibliografico pubblicato da Ignazio Cantù. Octavo. Milan.

Commenced in 1855, and published on the 1st and 15th of every Month. Each Number has at the End, a bibliographical Bulletin of Italian Publications for the Use of Booksellers, Librarians, &c.

NEUER Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von Dr. Julius Petzholdt. Octavo. Dresden.

Published monthly. This highly useful Periodical, as its Title indicates, is strictly bibliographical in its Character, containing Notices of Works upon Diplomatics, Engraving, Printing, Libraries, Library Economy, Catalogues of public and private Libraries, Auction Sale Catalogues, &c. It was commenced in 1840. The bound Volumes have copious classified and alphabetical Indexes. Dr. Petzholdt, the Editor, is Librarian to the King of Saxony, and the Author of several very important Works upon Libraries and Library Economy.

- PUBLISHERS' Circular, and General Record of British and Foreign Literature; containing a complete alphabetical List of all new Works published in Great Britain, and of every Work of Interest published abroad. *Octavo*. London.

Commenced in 1837. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every Month, by Sampson Low and Son. For the Title in full, see Section IX. Page 68. It is not literary in its Character, consisting chiefly of Lists and Advertisements. The bound Volumes are deficient in Indexes.

SERAPEUM. Zeitschrift für die Bibliothekwissenschaft, Handschriftenkunde und ältere Literatur. *Octavo*. Leipzig.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each Month. It is similar to Petzholdt's *Anzeiger* already described, except that it devotes more Space to Ancient Literature and the History and Statistics of Libraries, and contains occasional Plates or Illustrations. The Volume for 1846, contains the fullest and most correct Account of the Libraries of America, from the Pen of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, then a Resident of New York, that had appeared previous to the Publication of Professor Jewett's Work in 1850. The *Serapeum* was commenced in 1840. It is edited by Dr. Robert Naumann, who is assisted in his Duties by an Association of Librarians and literary Friends.

PART SECOND.

LIBRARIES.

“ But is there to be no End to this Purchase of Books ?
Oh yes ; and let us see when it is. When there have been redeemed from Time all the valuable intellectual Bequests of former Ages ; when there has been garnered up all that preceding Generations had amassed as a sacred and imperishable Inheritance, there will then remain no Duty but to collect what the Age produces. And when literary Ambition shall cease to be excited ; when Genius is no longer bestowed by the Munificence of Heaven ; when Industry no longer collects new Facts respecting Man and Nature ; when the forming Hand ceases to reproduce ; when the Streams of human Intellect no longer flow ; when the Springs of Intelligence and Thought are all dried up ; when the Regions of Science and of Mind sleep in universal Lethargy,—then it will be Time to give over buying Books.”



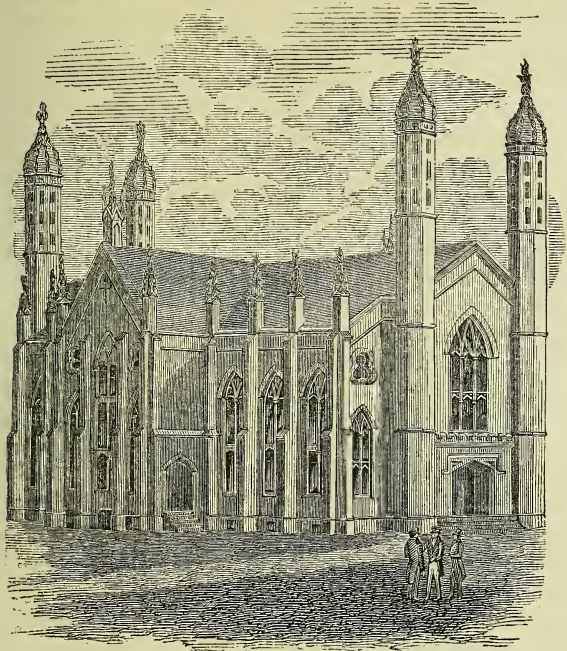
LIBRARIES.

THE following Notices of Publick Libraries make no Claims to Originality, but simply to set forth clearly and connectedly such Facts in regard to their Origin, Progress, and present Condition, as may not otherwise be easily accessible to the Public; Compilations have therefore been made, and free Extracts taken from the following Works, in Addition to such as are alluded to in the Notices themselves, viz:

· ACT of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Trustees of the Astor Library; with the Annual Reports of the same. 1850-57.

· BIBLIOTHECA Sacra, Vol. VII. January and April Numbers. 8°. Andover. 1850.

- BRITISH Museum; New Reading Room and Libraries. With a Plan. pp. 16. 12°. London. 1857.
- CATALOGUES of the New York State Library. 3 Vols. 8°. Albany. 1856.
- DIBDIN (T. F.). Bibliographical Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany. 2^d Ed. 3 Vols. 8°. London. 1829.
- ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica. New Edition ; Article LIBRARIES.
- JEWETT (Prof. C. C.). Notices of Public Libraries in the United States. 8°. Washington. 1851.
- JEWETT (Prof. C. C.). History of the Library of Brown University. pp. 21. 8°. Providence. 1843.
- NORTON's Literary Almanac, Register and Gazette. 3 Vols. 12°. New York. 1852-4.
- PEIRCE (Benjamin). History of Harvard University. 8°. Cambridge. 1833.
- QUINCY (Josiah). History of Harvard University. 2 Vols. 8°. Cambridge. 1840.
- SIMS (Richard). Handbook to the Library of the British Museum. 12°. London. 1854.
- UNITED STATES Magazine. Vol. II. October Number. 4°. Philadelphia. 1855.



LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

75,500 VOLS.

THE Collection of Books belonging to Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has long been regarded as the largest, and until within comparatively a recent Period, the

most valuable one in the United States. It consists of 116,000 Volumes, which are distributed in four Departments, viz : Theological, Medical, Law, and Publick. The THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY is in Divinity Hall. Persons entitled to its Privileges must be connected with the Divinity School. Number of Books about 8,700. They consist of select Works, principally in modern Theology, with some of the early Fathers. The MEDICAL LIBRARY is in the Medical College in Boston, having been placed there for the Convenience of Students attending the Medical Lectures. Number of Books about 2,000. The LAW LIBRARY, designed for the Officers and Students of the Law School, is in Dane Hall. Number of Books about 14,000. They consist of the principal Works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law, together with important Works by Writers in France, Germany, and Spain, constituting one of the largest and choicest Collections in this Department of Learning, in the Country. The PUBLICK or COLLEGE LIBRARY is in Gore Hall, and is for the common Use of the whole University. Number of Books 75,500, of which 1,000 belong to the Boylston Medical Library, in immediate Connection with it. This Enumeration does not include the unbound Pamphlets, of which there are upwards of 30,000. To the foregoing should be added the Society Libraries of the Students, which contain 12,000 Volumes, making a grand Total of 128,000.

This noble Collection was begun 94 Years ago. On the 24th of January, 1764, in a stormy winter's

Night during the College Vacation, Harvard Hall, containing the Library of about 6,000 Volumes, the philosophical Apparatus, and all the little Collections of Objects of Interest belonging to the College, was destroyed by Fire. "Thus perished," says Elliot in his Sketch of Harvard College, "the valuable Books given by John Harvard, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Maynard, Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Gale, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished Benefactors; the Books and Pamphlets connected with the early History of New England, the precious, though scanty Accumulations of a hundred and twenty-six Years—a Loss which in those Days must have seemed appalling, and which the Historian, the Antiquary, and the Bibliographer can never cease to deplore."

The State Legislature was then in Session. Indeed, at the Time of the Calamity, Harvard Hall was occupied by them in consequence of the Alarm excited by the Existence of the Small Pox in Boston. At the Instigation of Gov. Bernard, they immediately appropriated £2,000 to erect a new Building in Place of that which had been destroyed. A general Subscription was made for the same Purpose in the Towns and Counties of the State, amounting to £878. 16s. 9d. A generous Interest in this Object was also shown by many Persons in the parent Country, one of whom, Thomas Hollis, subscribed for the new Building £200. The Friends of the Institution manifested not less Zeal and Liberality in supplying the new Hall with

Books. The General Assembly of New Hampshire gave Books to the Value of £300 Sterling. The Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England and adjacent Parts, gave £200 Sterling, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts £100 for the Library.

In 1790, the Library had increased to 12,000 Volumes; in 1830, to 30,000. It is almost entirely the Fruit of individual Munificence, having had to depend for its Supply even to the present Day, with the Exception of the Income of the Hollis and Shapleigh Fund of \$6,000, upon the Liberality of private Contributors. During the Year ending July 1857, there were thus added to the Library, including the splendid Collection of Engravings and Works of Art bequeathed by the late Hon. F. C. Gray, and the magnificent Donation of Books in the classical and oriental Languages, bequeathed by the late Dr. H. W. Wales, more than 4000 Volumes. Notwithstanding the Books in the Library are thus multiplied, the Committee in their last Annual Report complain of the Want of a suitable permanent Fund, stating that the true Wants of the Library can only be supplied by a steady and systematic Expenditure of Money in the Procurement of Works the most needed, and in which it may be most deficient.

Conspicuous among the early Benefactors of the Library stands the Name of Thomas Hollis, a wealthy Baptist of London, whose enlarged Views of Christianity, and "Deeds of Peace," entitle him

to the lasting Respect and Gratitude of Mankind. The Books, which he, and his Brothers and Descendants, placed upon the Library Shelves, were very numerous, admirably well chosen, many of them, containing curious and interesting Notes in their own Hand-writing, and elegantly bound. At the Decease of Thomas Hollis 3^d, in 1774, he bequeathed to the College a Sum of Money, which now constitutes one Half of the Library Fund to which Allusion has already been made. In a Note in Giggeius's *Thesaurus Linguae Arabicæ*, he says: "This is a fine Copy of a very scarce Work. T. H. has been particularly Industrious in collecting Grammars and Lexicons of the oriental *Root* Languages, to send to Harvard College, in Hopes of forming by that Means, assisted by the Energy of the Leaders, always beneficent, a few *prime Scholars*, Honours to their Country, and Lights to Mankind," &c. The Gifts to the Library and College of Thomas Hollis 1st, including those of his Brothers, John and Nathaniel, and Thomas Hollis, the Son of the latter, amounted to six thousand Pounds, Currency of Massachusetts, which, says Quincy in his History of the University, "considering the Value of Money at that Period, and the disinterested Spirit by which their Charities were prompted, constitutes one of the most remarkable Instances of continued Benevolence upon Record." Mr. Benj. Peirce, for many Years Librarian of the Institution, in his History of the Library, notices Thomas Hollis 3^d, particularly, "not only on Account of his general Claims to

Respect and Admiration, but because, from the Amount and Quality of his Benefactions, and from the Period at which they were received, he may justly be considered as the Father of Harvard College Library." Thomas Brand Hollis, and other Branches or Descendants of the Family, continued from Time to Time to send liberal Donations to the Library and College.

In the new Harvard Hall, erected immediately on the Site of the old one, the Publick Library was kept till July, 1841, when the Books were removed to Gore Hall, a spacious and imposing Edifice, built for its exclusive Accommodation by Means of Funds bequeathed to the College by the Hon. Christopher Gore. This Building presents a pure and chaste Specimen of the Gothick Style of the fourteenth Century, but the hard Sienite or Quincy Granite, used in its Construction, made it necessary to omit the elaborate Ornaments with which this Style is usually wrought. It is in the Form of a Latin Cross; the Length of the Body being 140 Feet, and across the Transepts $81\frac{1}{2}$ Feet. The main Entrances are flanked by octagonal Towers, 83 Feet high, surmounted by lofty mitered Pinnacles, somewhat like those of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, England. The outer Walls are of rough Stone, laid in regular Courses, with hammered stone Buttresses, Towers, Pinnacles, and Drip-stones. The inner Walls and Columns are of Brick, stuccoed. The main Floor is also of Brick, resting on brick Arches, filled above to a Level, and covered with hard-pine Boards. The

Roof and Gallery are supported by wrought iron Rafters, and the Partitions are strengthened by concealed iron Columns. The interior of the Body of the Building forms a beautiful Hall, 112 Feet long and 35 Feet high, with a vaulted and ribbed Ceiling, springing from two Ranges of ribbed Columns. The Spaces between the Columns are divided by Partitions into Stalls or Alcoves for Books, having a light Gallery above, protected by an ornamented iron Balustrade. One of the Transpts is used as a Reading-room; the other is divided into three Apartments for Books. This Hall, in the Construction of which great Caution was used to guard against Injury by Fire, is heated by Steam, which is conveyed from a Boiler in the Basement, through iron Pipes to four Stacks of perpendicular copper Pipes, arranged like Screens at the Sides of the central Area. An ingenious self-acting Contrivance regulates the Draft, so as to check or increase the Generation of the Steam. The whole Cost, including the heating Apparatus, was little short of \$75,000.

The Publick Library of the University, for which alone, as before stated, this Hall is designed (the Libraries of the Theological, Medical, and Law Schools being kept in separate Buildings), contains Books in all Branches of Learning. These are arranged according to Subjects into the four grand Divisions of Literature, History, Theology, and Science, with numerous Subdivisions. The first Classification of the Books was made in 1822, by Joseph G. Cogf-

well, Esq., now the learned Superintendent of the Astor Library; and it has been continued ever since, upon essentially the same Plan.

The Division of Theology contains the four great Polyglots, the Complutensian, Antwerp, French and English; a very valuable Collection of the Writings of the Fathers of the Church; a complete Apparatus for the critical Study of the Scriptures and ecclesiastical History, and a Body of the miscellaneous Writings of all the best modern Divines. The scientific Division is rich in Works on the exact and natural Sciences; and the Library is well supplied in the Departments of Philosophy, Ethics, ancient and modern Literature, History, Topography, and Antiquities. Voluminous and expensive Works, which are rarely met with, except in large publick Libraries, here have their Place. Nowhere else in the United States will be found so large a Collection of the Journals and Reports of the English Parliament; and the Department of American History is unrivalled, at least in this Country. The Collection of Maps, the Titles of which alone fill a printed Volume of two hundred and twenty-four Pages, is believed to be altogether unique. The Library contains, also, a few valuable and interesting Manuscripts; one of which, a Fragment of the Gospels of Matthew and John, in the Greek uncial Character on Parchment, is more than one thousand Years old, and is doubtless the only Specimen of this Kind and Age on this Continent.

The Benefits conferred by this Library, are rendered, by the Liberality of its Regulations, as Extensive as is consistent with the Safety of the Property. Books are borrowed and returned, in term Time, from 2 to 4 o'Clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and in Vacations from 9 to 1 o'Clock on Mondays. Admittance and Permission to consult the Books are afforded gratuitously to all Visitors. Persons having a temporary Residence near the University, for the Purposes of Study, are permitted to borrow Books without Charge; while the Library is one of the principal Attractions to an increasing Number of Students, who resort to this celebrated University for an Education.

JOHN L. SIBLEY, *Librarian*.



YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

35,000 Vols.

THIS Library is designed for the Use of the several Faculties of the College, Students connected with the Theological, Law, Medical and Philosophical Departments, and the Members of the Senior and Junior Classes in the Academical Department. The whole Number of Books belonging to it, exclusive of about 5000 Pamphlets, is 35,000. Each of the professional Schools has connected with it a separate Library, making a Summary of 5000 additional Volumes. In the Library of the Linonian Society, there are

12,500 Volumes; of the Brothers in Unity, 12,500 ; making a Total of 60,000 Volumes.

The following Account of the Origin and Progress of the Library is taken mainly from Norton's Literary Register for 1853. The necessary Changes and Additions have been made, bringing it down to the present Time.

In the Year 1700, ten of the principal Clergymen of the Colony of Connecticut met at New Haven, and formed themselves into a Body of Trustees for the Purpose of establishing a College in the Colony. At the next Meeting, which was at Branford, each one presented to the Body a Number of Books, and laid them on the Table with these Words: "*I give these Books for founding a College in this Colony.*" The Library thus formed, consisted of about 40 folio Volumes; and Rev. Samuel Russell of Branford, was appointed the Keeper. This Collection, with its Additions, was kept at Branford nearly three Years, when it was removed to Killingworth, the Residence of Rev. Abraham Pierſon, the Rector of the College.

In October, 1701, the Collegiate School received a Charter from the Legislature of the Colony of Connecticut. It is probable that on the Death of Rector Pierſon, in 1707, the Library was transferred to Saybrook, the Seat of the College, and there remained until 1718.

About 1713, the Library was increased by several Donations, especially by a considerable Collection

sent from England by Sir John Davie, previously of Groton, Conn. In 1714, a large Addition was made through the generous Efforts of Jeremiah Dummer, Colonial Agent at London, who sent about 800 valuable Volumes. Of these, 120 were his own Gift, about 40 were given by Gov. Yale, and the Remainder were, through Mr. Dummer's Instrumentality, presented by Gentlemen in England, among whom were Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Edmund Halley, Sir Richard Steele, Dr. Bentley and Dr. Calamy. Another Donation of about 300 Volumes was sent by Gov. Yale, in 1717, and Mr. Dummer added in 1718, about 75 Volumes more.

In 1717-18, the College was transferred to New Haven, and a large College-house was here built, which in September, 1718, was named YALE COLLEGE, in Commemoration of the Generosity of Elihu Yale, then a Resident of London, but a Native of New Haven. The Name was soon extended to the whole Institution, but was not its legal Title until 1745.

In December, 1718, the Library was removed to New Haven, not without violent Opposition, and about 250 Volumes were lost in the transfer.

Occasional Donations of Books were from this Time received, but none of much Magnitude until the Year 1733, when Rev. George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, in Ireland (who when in Rhode Island a few Years previous, had given to the Library Copies of his own Works), sent to the College a most important Donation, amounting to nearly a thousand

Volumes, and making the finest Collection of Books which, up to that Time, had ever come at once into America.

In 1743, a Catalogue of all the Books in the Library was prepared by President Clap. It was arranged according to Subjects, and was printed in a Volume of 48 Pages, 12°. at New London, in 1743. The Number of Volumes in the Library at this Time was about 2,600. The Catalogue was accompanied with an Introduction, by Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Stratford, afterwards President of Columbia College, N. Y., exhibiting a general View of all the Arts and Sciences, with a Catalogue of some of the most valuable Authors on each Part of Philosophy proper to be read by Students.

From this Time to the latter Part of the Century, the Library increased but slowly. The College had scarcely any Funds for the Purchase of Books, and the Number presented was not large. During the War of the Revolution, the Library was sent into the Interior to secure it from the Enemy, and many Books were probably thus lost.

The Fund for the Increase of the Library was commenced in 1763, when the Sum of ten Pounds (Conn. Currency) was received by Bequest from Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth. In 1777, a like Sum was received from Rev. Thomas Ruggles of Guilford. In 1791, a Bequest of \$1,122 was received from Rev. Samuel Lockwood, D. D. of Andover, Conn.

In 1805, an important Addition was made by

the Purchase of about 2,000 Volumes by Professor Silliman, during his Visit to Europe.

In 1807, Hon. Oliver Wolcott, then residing in New York, gave \$2,000 to the Library Fund. In 1821, a Bequest of \$3,000 was made to the College by Noah Linsly, Esq. of Wheeling, Va., but previously of Branford, Conn. By Vote of the Corporation, the Income of this Gift was assigned to the Library, and was so continued until the Year 1851.

In 1823, a Donation of several hundred Volumes was made by Rev. Jedediah Morse and Prof. S. F. B. Morse. The same Year, Eli Whitney, Esq. of New Haven, gave to the Fund \$500, the Income to be expended in the purchase of Books on Practical Mechanics. Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. of Hartford, likewise gave \$500, the Income to be used for buying Books on Natural History and Chemistry.

In 1833, the Sum of \$5,000 was contributed to the Fund, by John T. Norton, Esq. of Albany, N. Y., now of Farmington, Conn.

In 1836, the Library Funds were enlarged by a Bequest of \$10,000, received from Alfred E. Perkins, M. D. of Norwich, Conn. This Legacy forms a separate Fund, and the Income thereof is expended in buying Books to be kept apart, and forming a distinct Portion of the Library.

In 1843, a Bequest made in 1825, by Rev. John Elliott, of Guilford, reached the amount of \$1,000. By the Terms of Gift, \$50 of the annual Income of this Fund is to be applied in buying Books for the Theological Department.

In 1845, the Income of the Library Funds having accumulated to a considerable Amount, Professor Kingsley, who was the Librarian for nineteen Years previous to 1825, and was every way qualified for the Undertaking, went abroad, and expended in England, Holland, France, and Germany; about \$8,000 in the purchase of Books.

In 1849, a Legacy left for the Library Fund by Mr. Addin Lewis, of New Haven (who died in 1842), reached the intended amount of \$5,000, and the annual Income has since been applied to the Library.

In 1850, a Gift of \$500 to the Library Fund, resulting from a previous conditional Subscription to another Object, was received from Professor Kingsley.

A Building for the Reception of the Library of the College and the Libraries of the literary Societies of the Institution, was commenced in 1842. The College Library was removed in 1843, into one of the smaller Apartments, but the principal Hall was not ready for the Reception of Books until 1846. The Building is of Gothick Style, and the Material is brown Sandstone from Portland, Conn. It comprises two Halls for the College Library, with Reading-room, Ante-room and Librarian's Room connected, and also separate Halls for the Society Libraries. The southern Wing (nearest the Observer, on the Sketch) is occupied by the Library of the Lionian Society, the northern by that of the Brothers' Society. The Dimensions

of the Building are as follows : whole Front, 151 Feet; Front of main Hall, 51 Feet; Length of do. 95 Feet; Front of each Wing, 30 Feet; Length of do. 67 Feet; connecting Wings, 26 Feet by 40 Feet; extreme Height of Towers, 91 Feet; interior Dimensions of main Hall, 83 Feet by 41 Feet; Height of Nave, 51 Feet. The entire Cost of the Structure, when stone Pinnacles are added, will be about \$40,000.

The Library, though not so large as could be wished, is a good one, and is gradually enlarging by the Expenditure of the Income of the Funds and by Donations. No Catalogue has been published since 1823. A manuscript Catalogue on Cards is in Course of Preparation, but it is not proposed to print it. The Library has no ancient Manuscripts of Importance. Among the modern ones which it possesses are about forty Volumes left by Prof. Styles, which are often consulted, being specially valuable in relation to the political and ecclesiastical History of this Country. It has also a Collection of Papers relating to the Controversy between the Mohegans and the Colony of Connecticut. Of the more valuable printed Works which it comprises, the following may perhaps be worthy of mention, viz : A Collection of American Newspapers of 1765-6, gathered by Dr. Stiles, with reference to the Stamp Act, 4 Vols. folio. This is a unique Collection of great historical Value, and not to be replaced in Case of Accident or Loss. Purchas, his Pilgrimes, 5 Vols. folio, 1625-6 (a fine Copy);

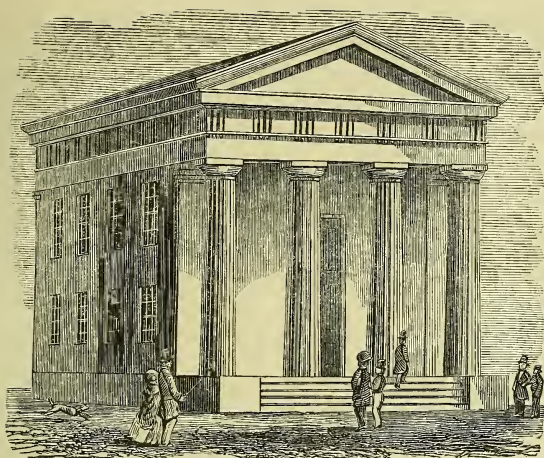
Grævii Gronovii Thesaurus Antiquitatum, etc. 87 Vols. folio; Muratori's Scriptores Italici, 24 Vols. folio; Description de l'Egypte, Paris (an early Copy), 1809, etc. 22 Vols. folio; Kingborough's Antiquities of Mexico, 9 Vols. folio; Silvestre's Paléographie Universelle, 4 Vols. folio; Zahn's Antiquities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabia, folio; Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de la France, 107 Vols. 4°. (in Progress); Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, 1829-45, 16 Vols. 8°.; Bullettino do. 1829-1844; Maii Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio Vaticana, 10 Vols. folio; Maii Spicilegium Romanum, 10 Vols. 8°.; Piranesi's Collection of Italian Antiquities, etc. 27 Vols. folio; Pertz's Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, Vols. 1-8, folio; Fungruben des Orients, 6 Vols. folio; Milan Edition of the Italian Classics, 400 Vols. 8°.; Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung, complete, 1785-1849, 141 Vols. 4°.; Berliner Jahrbücher, complete, 1827-1845, 33 Vols. 4°.; Wiener Jahrbücher der Literatur, complete, 1818-1849; Collection of original Pamphlets concerning English Affairs from Charles I. to James II. Publications of the English Record Commission, 74 Vols. folio; Calvin's Opera Omnia, 9 Vols. folio; Taylor's Translations of Plato and Aristotle, 19 Vols. 4°.; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 137 Vols. 8°.; Ternaux-Compans's Collection of Voyages, &c. relative to the Discovery of America, 20 Vols. 8°. Paris; Ersch and Grüber's Encyclopædia, 100 Vols. 4°. (in Progress); Catesby's

Natural History of Carolina, folio; Byzantine Historians, Venice Edition, 23 Vols. folio. A Collection of about 4,000 Vols. chiefly in ecclesiastical History and patristick Theology, formerly belonging to Prof. J. K. Philo, of the University of Halle, who died in 1853, was added to the Library by Purchase in 1854.

The oldest printed Work in the Library is a Copy of two Tracts of St. Augustine (de Vita Christiana, etc.), printed by Ulric Zell, of Mayence, A. D. 1467.

During Term-time, the College Library is open every secular Day, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., and in Summer usually an Hour or two more. The Persons entitled to *borrow* from the Library, are the Professors and Teachers of the College, Members of the professional and scientifick Schools, and of the Junior and Senior Classes, and such other Persons as the Library Committee may authorize. For Consultation, however, the Library is opened freely to every Applicant. Books are occasionally loaned to Persons at a Distance, by Permission of the Committee.

EDWARD C. HERRICK, A. M., *Librarian*.



LIBRARY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

28,500 Vols.

THIS Library, which is in the lower Part of Manning Hall, although not so large, numerically speaking as other Libraries which we have described, is regarded by Bibliographers as very CHOICE and VALUABLE. A large Proportion of the Books have been selected and purchased within the last twenty Years, with special Reference to the Wants of Students and Gentlemen engaged in literary and scientifick Research. The Departments of Bibliography, the Classics, English History and Literature, the Fathers or Patristicks, Mathematicks, and the Modern Lan-

guages, are quite full and comparatively complete. The Library has a large Collection of bound Pamphlets, including 278 Volumes collected and presented by the Hon. Theron Metcalf of Boston, a Graduate of the Class of 1805. Of these, 58 are Ordination Sermons, and deserve especial Notice. They contain 1300 Discourses preached at Ordinations, Installations and Inaugurations in the United States, and chiefly in New England, constituting without Doubt the largest Collection of this Kind that has ever been made. There are also in Judge Metcalf's Collection, 70 Volumes of Funeral Sermons, as follows: Ministers, 20 Volumes; Boston Ministers, 5; Ministers' Wives, 4; Women, 6; Presidents of the United States, 6, &c.; 19 Volumes of Century and Half Century Discourses; 12 Volumes of Fourth of July Orations, including all delivered before the Municipal Authorities of Boston from 1800 to 1857; Discourses on Washington, 5 Volumes; Missionary Sermons, 12 Volumes; Phi Beta Kappa Addresses, 4 Volumes, &c. &c. The Importance of such a Collection as this, in Connection with the ecclesiastical and civil History of our Country, can hardly be over estimated. The whole Number of Books in the College Library, exclusive of a large Number of unbound Pamphlets, is 28,500. In Addition to these, the Philermenian and United Brothers' Societies have about 6,000 Volumes, making a Total of 34,500.

Brown University was incorporated in the Year 1764. It was originally established in the Town

of Warren, R. I., where, in the Year 1769, the first Commencement was celebrated. It was subsequently removed to Providence, where the first College Edifice (University Hall) was erected, in the Year 1770. The first Books obtained for the Library, were procured through the Agency of the Rev. Morgan Edwards of Philadelphia, who in the Years 1768-9, visited England, Wales and Ireland to procure Funds for the College. In 1826, the Library contained 5,818 Volumes, of which 1300 were bequeathed to it by the Rev. Wm. Richards, LL. D., of Lynn, England, in the Year 1818. This Collection is in many Respects valuable, containing a considerable Number of Welsh Books, Works illustrating the History and Antiquities of England and Wales, and several hundred bound Volumes of Pamphlets, many of them very ancient, rare, and curious. Mr. Richards was a Native of South Wales, and for many Years Pastor of the Baptist Church in Lynn, where he died in the 69th Year of his Age.

Soon after the Accession of the Rev. Dr. Wayland to the Presidency of the College, Efforts were made to increase the Efficiency of the Library, by raising a Fund for the Purchase of Books, and also Apparatus for the philosophical and chemical Departments of the University. These Efforts were so far successful, that the Sum of \$19,437 was obtained, of which the Hon. Nicholas Brown, with his wonted Liberality, gave 10,000. It was put on Interest until 1839, when having increased to twenty-five

thousand Dollars, it was invested in a permanent Fund, according to the Provisions of the Subscription. The annual Income of this Fund is \$1,750, of which about \$250 is appropriated for Apparatus, and the Remainder devoted to the Purchase of Books.

The Room used for the Library, at the Time when the Library Fund was raised, "was an Apartment in University Hall, crowded to Excess, unsightly and wholly unsuited for the Purpose to which, from Necessity it was devoted." To remedy this Defect, the Hon. Nicholas Brown erected at his own Expense a beautiful Edifice, for a Library and Chapel; to which, in Testimony of Veneration for his former Instructor, he gave the Name of Manning Hall. At the Dedication, February 4, 1835, Dr. Wayland delivered a Discourse on the "Dependence of Science upon Revealed Religion," which was published.

This Hall, the third College Building which has been erected, is of the Dorick Order, built of rubble Stone; and covered with Cement. Including the Portico, it is about 90 Feet in Length, by 42 Feet in Width. Its Height, from the Top of the Basement, is 40 Feet. The Library occupies the Whole of the first Floor, and is a beautiful Room, ornamented in the Centre with a double Row of fluted Columns, from which the Shelves extend to the Walls, forming twelve Alcoves. Its Dimensions are 64 Feet by 38, and 13 Feet high. Extra Shelves for the Accommodation of the Books have been constructed in every available Place through-

out, and already they are completely filled. This, together with the Fact that the Building is not Fire-proof, points to the Necessity of a more capacious and substantial Edifice at a not far distant Day.

Soon after the Removal to this Building, the Library was newly arranged, and in 1843 a full Catalogue of its Contents was printed. This Catalogue was favourably noticed in the North American Review, and in other leading Periodicals, and drew especial Attention to this important Department of the Institution. It was prepared by Prof. C. C. Jewett, who was the Librarian of the University from 1841 to 1848, when he resigned, in order to take Charge of the library Department connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The Catalogue is alphabetical, according to the Authors' Names, and has a copious and analytical Index of Subjects. A Supplement much larger than the original Volume, and on the same Plan, has been prepared on Cards.

Shortly afterwards a Chair of modern Languages was established at the College; and Mr. Jewett, the Professor elect, was encouraged to visit Europe, partly for the Purpose of professional Study, and partly to enable the Friends of the Institution to carry out their Wishes more effectually for the Increase of the Library. Prof. Jewett was authorized by Mr. John Carter Brown (Son of the Hon. Nicholas Brown, from whom the Institution derives its Name), to Purchase at his Expense, such Books

in the German, French and Italian Languages, as he might think most useful for the College. The Collection thus obtained, numbering 2921 Volumes, was selected with great Pains and excellent Judgment; and notwithstanding they were purchased *without regard to Cost*, the average Price per Volume, including all Expenses, was only 89 Cents. They are all well bound, most of them newly and elegantly, in half Calf, plain Gilt. The Collection includes a Set of the French, German and Italian Classics, in the best and fullest library Editions; the Principal philosophical, scientific and historical Works of late continental Scholars; a complete Set of the *Moniteur Universel*, from its Commencement to 1826, a clean, beautiful, well bound Copy of the original Edition, in 77 Vols. folio; a Set of the *Memoirs of the French Institute* since its Reorganization, 61 Vols. 4^o.; the Collection of *Memoirs relative to the History of France*, by Guizot and Petitot, 162 Vols. 8^o.; *Biographie Universelle*, 52 Vols. full Calf, 8^o.; a complete Set of the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, 134 Vols. 4^o.; and of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, 133 Vols. 8^o.; *Il Vaticano*, 8 Vols. folio, elegantly illustrated; *Il Campidoglio*, 2 Vols. folio; the *Museo Borbonico*, 13 Vols. 4^o. the original Naples Edition; the Works of Canova and Thowaldsen; the *Musée Français* and *Musée Royal*, in 6 Vols. folio; the *Description de l'Egypte*; Canina's *Architecture*, and many more illustrated Works of great Beauty and Value, besides rare and costly Maps and Prints.

These Books were mostly purchased at the Auctions in Paris, Rome, Leipzig, Frankfort on the Maine, and Berlin. Mr. Brown has since continued the *Moniteur*, *Memoirs*, *Museo Borbonico*, &c., down to the present Time.

To supply the Deficiencies of the Library in standard English Works, a Subscription was opened among the Friends of the College, amounting to about \$5,000, and Mr. Jewett was appointed to select and purchase the Books. This Collection was received in the Library in 1845, and raised the whole Number of Volumes to nearly 19,000.

Among the English Books added to the Library at this Time is a Shakspeariana, in 196 Volumes, bound in full Calf, gilt. It was collected by Thos. Rodd, Esq. Bookseller in London, and contains Ireland's own Copy of his *Confessions*, inlaid (as the Book-binders term it) with marginal Notes in his own Handwriting, and many original and curious Documents. The Collection was purchased for the small Sum of \$500, and was presented to the Library by the late Moses B. Ives, Esq. a Graduate of the College in 1812, for nearly thirty-two Years its Treasurer, and on all Occasions one of its most zealous and active Friends.

The Class which graduated in 1821 held a Meeting in Providence, a Quarter of a Century from the Time of their Graduation, at which a considerable Sum of Money was subscribed for the Benefit of the Library, in Token of their grateful Interest in the Institution at which they were educated. The

Money thus obtained was placed in the Hands of Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, who purchased, with excellent Judgment, about five hundred Volumes, mostly from the Library of the Hon. John Pickering. Among these are 50 Volumes of the “*Histoire de l’Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*”; Fabricii *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 Vols. 4^o.; and a large, thick folio Volume of Plutarch’s Lives, in Latin, published at Rome, in 1471.

The next Year, 1847, the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. of New York, at that Time a Clergyman in Providence, proposed to several of the religious Societies of the City, a Subscription for the Purpose of supplying the Deficiencies of the Library in the best Editions of the Fathers of the Church, and the standard theological Writers of the Reformation. About \$2,000 were raised, and a fine Collection was purchased of the Benedictine Editions of several of the Fathers; the *Bibliotheca Maxima Veterum Patrum*, 30 Vols. folio; Harduin’s *Collectio Conciliorum*, 12 Vols. folio; besides the choicest and most elegant Editions of many of the Fathers not edited by the Benedictines, and a large Collection of Works connected with Paristick Literature and the History of the Reformation. To this Collection of the Fathers valuable Additions were made at the recent Sale in New York of the Library of the late Dr. Jarvis.

The following are some of the more important Works which have recently been added to the Library, mostly by Purchase, viz: Dryden and

Swift's Works, edited by Sir W. Scott, 37 Vols. 8°. ; Corpus Scriptorum Byzantinæ Historiæ, Venice Edition, 30 Vols. folio ; Dugdale's Monasticon, latest Edition, 8 Vols. Royal 4°. ; Casiri's Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana, 2 Vols. folio ; Brequigny's Table Chronologique des Diplomes, &c. 3 Vols. folio ; Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, 2 Vols. Royal 4°. ; Centuriæ Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ, XIII, 13 Vols. small folio ; Grose's Military Antiquities, and Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland, 12 Vols. 40. ; Holbrook's North American Herpetology, 5 Vols. 40. ; Gay's Historia de Chile, 23 Vols. 8°. of Text and 2 Vols. folio of Plates (presented by Don Geronimo Urmeneta of Santiago) ; Tholuck's Lit. Anzeiger, 1830-49, 11 Vols. 4°. ; Wailly's Eléments de Paléographie, 2 Vols. large Paper, royal 4°. ; Nagler's Künstler-Lexicon, 22 Vols. 8°. ; Montfaucon's Antiquité Expliquée, 15 Vols. folio ; Choiseul's Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce, 3 Vols. folio ; Harleian Miscellany, edited by Park, 10 Vols. Royal 4°. ; Lord Somers's Collection of Tracts, edited by Sir W. Scott, 13 Vols. royal 4°. ; The Port Folio, 5 Vols. 4°. and 42 Vols. 8°. ; Bloomfield's Critical Digest, 8 Vols. 8°. ; Agassiz's Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles, 5 Vols. 4°. and 5 Vols. folio ; Winckelmann's Monumenti Antichi, 2 Vols. folio ; Gregorio's Bibliotheca Scriptorum Siciliæ, 2 Vols. folio ; Baronii Annales Ecclesiastici, Lucca Edition, 38 Vols. folio ; Dodwell's Classical Tour, 2 Vols. 4°. ; Calvin's Opera Omnia, 9 Vols. folio ; Picart's Cérémonies et Coutumes, 10 Vols.

folio; Sigonii Opera Omnia, ed. Muratori, 6 Vols. folio; Suicer's Thesaurus, 2 Vols. folio; Pradus et Villapandus in Ezechielem, 3 Vols. folio; Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique, 10 Vols. folio; Spanheim's Numismata, Gibbon's Copy, 2 Vols. folio; Hesychii Lexicon Græcum, 2 Vols. folio; Duchesne's Scriptores Francorum et Normanorum, 6 Vols. folio; Schott's Scriptores Hispaniæ, 4 Vols. folio; Pistorii Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores, 4 Vols. folio; Audifredi's Specimen et Catalogus, 2 Vols. 4°; Montfaucon's Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum Manuscriptorum, 2 Vols. folio; Cave's Historia Literaria, 2 Vols. folio; Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, 72 Vols. 8°; Revue Encyclopédique, 52 Vols. 8°; Mabillon's Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti, 6 Vols. folio; Histoire de l'Académie Française, 1666-1762, 87 Vols. 4°; Annales de Chimie, 120 Vols. 8°; Acta Eruditorum, 95 Vols. 4°; Barros et Couto's Decadas da Asia, 7 Vols. folio; Bruyère's L'Art de Construction, folio; Ledebour's Plantæ Rossicæ et Altaicæ, 5 Vols. folio (a splendid and very costly Work); Popp et Buleau's Les Trois Ages de l'Architecture Gothique, folio; Brockedon's Passes of the Alps, 2 Vols. 4°; Newton's Opera Omnia, ed. Horsly, 5 Vols. 4°; Stephani Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae, Vols. 1-7, folio; Otto's Thesaurus Juris Romani, 5 Vols. folio; Percy Society Publications, Vols. 1-30, 12°; Fox's Acts and Monuments, 9th Ed. 3 Vols. folio; Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, 8 Vols. folio; Ebert's Bibliographical Dictionary, 4 Vols. 8°; Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters,

4 Vols. 4°.; Hanfard's Parliamentary History and Debates 1066-1857, 245 Vols. 8°.; Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden, 1797-1831, 82 Vols. 8°.; Ferrario's Romanzi di Cavalleria, 4 Vols. 8°.; Brevets d'Invention, 25 Vols 4°.; Giggeius's Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ, 4 Vols. folio; Hemprich et Ehrenberg's Icones et Descriptiones Insectorum, folio; Graffenried et Stürler's Architecture Suisse, folio; Gorii Antiqua Numismata, *large Paper*, 3 Vols. folio; Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 17 Vols. 4°.; Sternberg's Flora der Vorwelt, 2 Vols. folio; Brotier's Tacitus, 4 Vols. 4°.; Folard's Histoire de Polybe, 7 Vols. 4°.; Grævii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, 12 Vols. folio; Grævii Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ, Sicilia, &c. 45 Vols. folio; Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum, ed. Boeckhius, Vols. 1 & 2, folio; Heeren und Ukert's Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten, 62 Vols. 8°.; John's "Archiv," and "Jahrbücher" to 1857, 107 Vols. 8°.

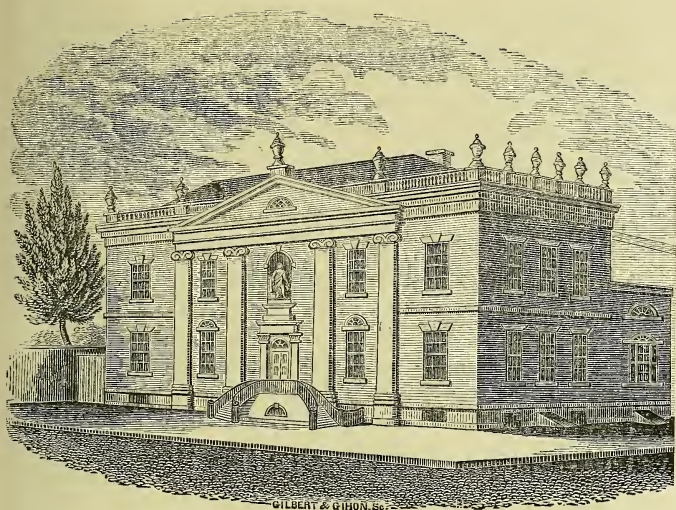
The following are a few of the important Works which have recently been presented to the Library by Mr. Brown, viz: Justiniani Institutiones, folio; Venetiis, N. Jenfon, 1477, (a splendid Copy of one of the old illuminated Books, bound in full Russia); Babylonian Talmud, 12 Vols. folio, (bound in full Goat, gilt); Barnard's Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiæ, large Paper, 6 Vols. folio; Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, 1665-1857, 78 Vols. 4°.; Muratori's Rerum Italicarum Scriptores (with Continuation by Tartini), 30 Vols. folio;

Journal des Debats, 1800-36, 74 Vols. folio; Panzer's Annales Typographici, 11 Vols. 4^o.; Livii Decades a Lucca Porro Recognitæ, folio, Tarvisii, J. Vercellius, 1842. (An uncommonly fine Specimen of ancient Typography); Year Books, 1596-1640, black Letter, 10 Vols. small folio; Aringhi Roma Subterranea post Bosium, &c. 2 Vols. folio, 1659.

The Library is open during Term-time, daily, from 9 till 1; during Vacations, weekly, on Saturdays, from 11 till 1. The Members of the Corporation and Faculty; all resident Graduates; all Donors to the Library Fund; all Donors to the Fund for building Rhode Island Hall; and all Donors to the Library to the Amount of \$40, residing in Providence, are entitled to the Use of the Library without Expense. Undergraduates are entitled to the Use of the Library, and are charged therefore the Sum of \$3 per annum.

The Privilege of *consulting* the Library is extended, under ordinary Restrictions, to all Graduates of the University; to all settled Clergymen of every Denomination, residing in the City of Providence and the Vicinity; and to all other Persons on whom, for the Purpose of advancing the Arts, Science or Literature, the Corporation or Library Committee may, from Time to Time, confer it. Books are occasionally loaned to Persons at a Distance by special Permission.

REUBEN A. GUILD, *Librarian*.



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE LOGANIAN LIBRARY.

70,000 Vols.

I. LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

60,000 Vols.

THE Foundation of the Library Company of Philadelphia, was laid in 1731, when but few Resources for literary Research were accessible in America. A small Number of Gentlemen, among whom was the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, having subscribed the Sum of one hundred Pounds, a Collection was commenced,

Subscribers being allowed to carry the Books to their Dwellings for Perusal during their Hours of Leisure. The first Purchase of Books was made in London, the List for the same having been made out, at the Request of the Directors, by the Hon. James Logan, "a Gentleman of universal Learning, and the best Judge of Books in these Parts." By slow Degrees new Members were added to the Company, and the Stock of Books was annually increased by Purchases, and by Donations. Among the Donors, the then Proprietors of Pennsylvania are to be numbered, and from them a Charter of perpetual Incorporation was obtained in 1742.

The Books first received from London, were taken to Robert Grace's Chamber, at his House in Jones's Alley, and there placed upon Shelves and catalogued. The first Librarian, Louis Timothee, gave Attendance from 2 to 3 on Wednesdays, and on Saturdays from 10 till 4. Benjamin Franklin was the second Librarian. Among those who succeeded him are included Francis Hopkinson, the Author, and Zachariah Poulson, the well known Publisher of Poulson's Daily Advertiser. In 1740, the Books were removed to the "upper Room of the westernmost Office of the State House," the Use of which had been lately granted to the Company by the Assembly. In 1773, the second Floor of Carpenter's Hall was rented, and the Books removed thither. The British Army had Possession of Philadelphia, from Sept. 26th, 1777, to June 18th, 1778; but it does not appear that the Com-

pany sustained any Loss from those who composed it. The Officers, without Exception, left Deposits and paid Hire for the Books borrowed by them. In 1777, the Library Room was occupied by the sick Soldiers. In 1790, the Books were removed to the present Building, of which the foregoing wood Cut is a Representation, in Fifth Street, below Chestnut.

The first Stone of this Edifice was laid on the 31st of August, 1789; the Minutes state, "that, upon the Suggestion of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a large Stone was prepared, and laid at the southwest Corner of the Building, with the following Inscription, composed by the Doctor, except so far as relates to himself, which the Committee have taken the Liberty of adding to it :

Be it remembered,
In honor of the Philadelphia youth,
(Then chiefly artificers,)
That in MDCCXXXI,
They cheerfully,
At the instance of Benjamin Franklin,
One of their number,
Instituted the Philadelphia Library,
Which, though small at first,
Is become highly valuable and extensively useful,
And which the walls of this edifice
Are now destined to contain and preserve ;
The first stone of whose foundation
Was here placed
The thirty-first day of August, 1789.

The Style of Architecture is of course somewhat antique. A Niche immediately over the front Entrance is occupied by a Statue of Franklin, executed in Italy, by Francis Lazzarini, being the first

Specimen of Sculpture of so large a Size ever imported to this Country. The Head is from the Bust of Houdon, and is an excellent Likeness. The Figure is arrayed in Roman Toga, the right Arm resting on a Pile of Books, holding in the right Hand an inverted Sceptre, and in the left a Scroll.

It is much to be desired that some publick spirited Individual, emulating the Liberality of a Brown, a Gore, an Astor, or a Peabody, should endow this venerable and useful Institution with Funds sufficient to erect a fire-proof Building, the present, with its precious Contents, being liable at any Time to be consumed by Fire. The Sum of \$13,000 has already been subscribed for a building Fund, on Condition that it be raised to \$20,000.

The Number of Volumes now in the Library is 60,000, exclusive of 10,000 in the Loganian Library attached, of which a separate Account is given at the Close of this Sketch. They embrace all Subjects, the Object kept in View being to have both a good circulating Library of general Literature, and a Collection of the Standard Books of Reference in every Department. Less Attention is paid to Medicine, Natural History and Law, than to History, &c. inasmuch as there are special Collections of these in the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Law Library.

The Catalogues of the Library Company of Philadelphia, now brought down to 1856, are contained in three Volumes, of which the first and

second, published in 1835, comprise the Books in the Library at that Date, and the third contains the Titles of all Books added since that Time, together with a general Index. This is exclusive of the Loganian Library, to which the Members have Access, and of which a Catalogue in 450 Pages, octavo, was published in 1837.

From the Preface to the third Volume we extract the following Account of the rarest and most valuable Treasures in the two Collections of the Institution :

“ Of Manuscripts, the most ancient is an Exemplar of the entire Bible on Parchment, of the Date of 1016. The most beautiful is an illuminated Psalter on fine Velum, and in perfect Preservation; though written in Roman Characters, it appears to be a Specimen of German Art of the early Part of the 15th Century. Two Volumes of original Letters of King James I.; two of his official Correspondence with the Irish Viceroyalty; an original Diary of the Marquis of Clanricarde (1641-1643); and the unpublished Autobiography of John Fitch, are noteworthy.

Of early printed Books, there are several of the Date of 1470, and others without Date. The Loganian Library possesses a Copy of Caxton's Golden Legend; several Works from the Press of Wynken de Worde; a Vulgate Bible, printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, in 1471, pronounced *fort rare* by Brunet; another from the Press of Koburger, at Nuremberg, in 1475; an

English Version, printed by Grafton, in 1539, and a Nouveau Testament, printed by Barthelemy & Buyer, at Lyons, about 1480. A noble Edition of *Perceforest*—"de tous les Romans de Chevalerie le plus estimé"—in 6 Vols. folio, Paris, 1531; an early German Version, with numerous wood Cuts, of *Reynard the Fox*—"Reynke Vofs de olde," Rostock, 1549; and Copland's Edition of *Caxton's Recuile of the Histories of Troie*, London, 1553, are rare and curious.

Of Works relating to Antiquities, the following are the most remarkable: *Lepsius's*, *Rossellini's*, *Denon's*, and *Vyse's Egypt*; *Botta's* and *Layard's* folio Plates of *Nineveh*; *Kingsborough's* and *Lenoir's Mexico*; eight folio Volumes of Plates on *Herculaneum*; *Piranesi's Works*; *Il Vaticano*; and *Meyrick on Ancient Armour*.

In the Department of Works relating to America, the two Libraries may, without Exaggeration, be said to be very rich. The Sets of Newspapers, from the first Number of the first Paper published in Philadelphia continuoussly to the present Time, include a Set of *Bradford's American Mercury*, from 1719 to 1745; the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (published successively by *Samuel Keimer*, *Dr. Benjamin Franklin*, and *Hall & Sellers*) complete, from 1728 to 1804; the *Pennsylvania Journal*, from 1747 to 1793; the *Pennsylvania Packet* (afterwards *Poulson's Advertiser*), under various Names, from 1771 to the present Time; the *Federal and Philadelphia Gazette*, from 1788 to 1843; and the *United States*

Gazette, now the North American, from 1791 to the present Time. After the Newspapers, may be mentioned the inestimable Collection of Books, Pamphlets, Broadfides, and Manuscripts collected by Pierre Du Simitiere, before, during, and after the Revolution, and purchased for the Company. A Portion of these Pamphlets, and the larger Part of the Broadfides are believed to be quite unique. *Beschreibung von Pennsylvania, Frankfort und Leipzig, 1704*, by Pastorius, the personal Friend of William Penn, and the Founder of Germantown, is believed to be the only Copy in the United States; with it is bound up a German Translation of Gabriel Thomas's *Pennsylvania*, and Faulkner's *Curieuse Nachricht von Pennsylvania, 1702*. H. J. Wynkelmann's *Amerikanischn neuen Welt Beschreibung, Oldenburg, 1664*, with Wood-cuts, is a most curious and extremely rare Publication. Other German Works on America not often met with in this Country, are Gottfriedt's *Historia Antipodum, Frankfort, 1655*, and Dapper's *unbekannte neue Welt, Amsterdam, 1673*; both have numerous fine Plates and Maps. Campanius's *Kort Beskryfftnig om Provincien Nya Sverige callas Pennsylvania, Stockholm, 1702*, with curious Plates and Maps, is one of the few Copies known to exist; and Ovalle's *Historica Relation del Reyno de Chile*, with the Map and all the Plates, is of great Rarity. Jones's *present State of Virginia, London, 1724*; "one of the scarcest Works relating to Virginia published in the 18th Century"—is bound up with

“The present State of Virginia and the College,” by Messieurs Hartwell, Blair, and Chilton, London, 1727, which appears to be still more scarce, as it is not mentioned either by Rich or Lowndes, nor does it appear in the British Museum Catalogue of 1819. These, and other choice Works on the American Colonies, have the Initials of Peter Collinson on their Title Pages. Plantagenet’s New Albion, Leah and Rachel, and other scarce Books, were reprinted in Force’s Historical Tracts, from Originals in this Library. Aikin’s Bible of 1782, published under the Patronage of Congress, and Poor Richard’s Almanac from 1733 to 1747, are very rare Works. The Library’s Set of the Laws of Pennsylvania, is complete from the Beginning, and of the Journals of the Legislature nearly so. Indeed, but few Works relating to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia are wanting, and of the local Histories of other States the Collection is good. The Collection of the Publick Documents of the General Government is we believe unsurpassed by that of any other similar Institution. This is owing in Part to the Fact, that, as Congress met here until 1800, the original Editions of the early Congressional Documents found their Way very naturally into the Library.

Not the least interesting Portion of the Library is that consisting of Works in the Languages of CONTINENTAL EUROPE. In the Departments of Belles-Lettres and History, the Collection of French, Spanish, and Italian Books embraces most of the

standard Authors. The Edition of the French Classicks, in 32 large quarto Volumes, entitled Collections du Dauphin—a beautiful Specimen of Typography—and Landino’s “rare et recherché” Edition of Dante, Venetia, 1512, are worthy of Notice. The German Library is, by no means, so valuable, but it includes the “sämmtliche Werke” of Luther (89 Vols.), Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul, Zschokke, Heine, &c. The Collection of Spanish Authors (mostly in the Loganian Library) is the most complete, and was, and perhaps is, the finest publick Collection in the Country. Many of the Volumes are interesting from their Rarity or intrinsic Worth. Among these may be mentioned El Conde Lucanor, by the Prince Don Juan Manuel (Sevilla, 1575), described by Ticknor as “one of the rarest Books in the World;” an unmutilated Edition of Celestina, the first Spanish dramattick Work of Note (1599); the Cronica del famoso Cavallero del Cid (Burgos, 1593), and the Coronica de el Rey Don Alonzo (1604). It contains, also, the excellent Reprint of the ancient Spanish Chronicles (1787), and Zurita’s Anales de la Corona de Aragon, with the Supplement of Argensola. Not to mention the better known Names of Calderon, Lope de Vega, and the other early Dramatists, it may be said that all the modern Authors of Consequence, Feijoo, Father Isla, Moratin, Yriarte, Melendez Valdez, and many others have been added to it. The Spanish Writers on America are equally well represented.

In the large Collection of English Works may

be found complete Sets of the Royal Philosophical Transactions, the Gentleman's Magazine, the Annual Register, Cobbett and Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and other Periodicals, some continued for more than a Century; the Publications of the Record Commission in 177 Vols. folio and 177 Vols. octavo; a curious Collection of 700 English Pamphlets in 36 Vols. quarto, published during the revolutionary Period from 1620 to 1720, which with Somer's Tracts, the Harleian Miscellany, and the Camden Society's Publications, eminently deserve the Attention of the Student of English History; a Series of the English Chroniclers from Bede downwards, in the original Latin, as well as in English; and Dansey's English Crusaders."

THE LOGANIAN LIBRARY.

This Collection, numbering 10,000 Volumes of rare and valuable Works, principally in the learned and foreign Languages, owes its Origin to the Honorable James Logan, the confidential Friend and Counsellor of William Penn, and for some Time President of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania. Its Foundation consists of a Portion of his own private Library, which, having collected at considerable Expense, he was anxious should descend to Posterity and continue to others the Means of prosecuting those Pursuits he had himself so successfully cultivated. With this View, he erected a suitable Building in Sixth Street,

near Walnut, for the Reception of a Library; and by Deed, vested it (with the Books and certain Rents, for the Purpose of increasing their Number and paying a Librarian), in Trustees, for the Use of the Publick forever. This Deed he afterwards cancelled, and prepared but did not live to execute, another, in which some Alteration was made in the Funds and Regulations. After his Death, his Children, William and James Logan, John Smith and Hannah, his Wife (she being the surviving Daughter), with commendable Liberality, carried into effect the Intentions of Mr. Logan.

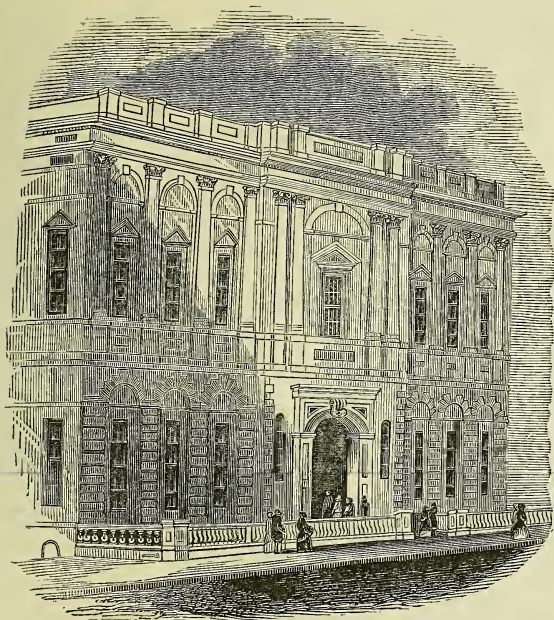
The Loganian Library is attached to the Philadelphia, and by the Rules of the Founder is open to the Publick without Charge, Visitors being permitted either to read the Books in the Room or to take them Home, leaving, in the latter Case a Deposit in Money to secure the Return. The Antiquity and learned Character of the Books, presents this Privilege being available to the general Reader. As a Library of Reference, however, it is invaluable. In early printed Books, the Classics, Theology, French Literature previous to the nineteenth Century, and Spanish Works on America, it is rich and curious. It also includes a valuable Collection of Books on Natural History, late the Library of Zaccheus Collins, Esq.

In 1831, about 200 Volumes were destroyed by Fire, besides an original Bust of William Penn, and a Portrait of James Logan. Also a curious Clock, made by a French Artist, so constructed as to ring

an Alarm each Day at Sun-set. This Clock was the only one of the Kind in the World.

The Income of the two Libraries is about \$6,500, of which Amount \$3,000 is expended for Books and Binding, thus adding to the Collections about 1500 Vols. per annum. Persons entitled to the Use of the Library (or Libraries) are, Stockholders who pay \$4 yearly; and others who take out Books on Deposit and Hire.

LLOYD P. SMITH, *Librarian*.



BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

70,000 Vols.

THIS Institution, which is the most Extensive and Successfull of its Kind in the Country, owes its Origin to a Literary Association which was formed in Boston in the early Part of the present Century, known as the "Anthology Club." A Publication was conducted by them,

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entitled "Monthly Anthology." That Society established a Reading-Room and Library, which received so much Favor from various Quarters, that the Proprietors, desirous of rendering their Efforts more widely useful, transferred their Property to Trustees, and applied, through them, to the Legislature of Massachusetts for an Act of Incorporation. This being granted them in 1807, under the Name of "The Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum," one hundred and fifty Shares were immediately sold at \$300 each. This Amount, with the Addition of \$1,800 obtained for 18 Life Subscribers at \$100 each, making in all \$46,800, constituted the Capital of the Institution at that Time.

The principal Endowments of the Athenæum before the Year 1847, are thus enumerated in an Inscription under the Corner Stone of the new Building :

"The Sum of \$42,000 was raised for the general purposes of the Athenæum, by voluntary Subscriptions for Shares created in 1807."

"James Perkins, in 1821, gave his own costly Mansion in Pearl street, which from that time has been the seat of the institution."

"In the same year the sum of \$22,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions for Shares."

"Thomas Handasyd Perkins (besides his earlier and later valuable donations), and James Perkins the younger, seconded, in 1826, the liberality of the father and the brother, each giving \$8,000 ; and the sum of their contributions was increased to \$45,000 by other subscriptions, obtained chiefly through the efforts and influence of Nathaniel Bowditch, Francis Calley Gray, George Ticknor, and Thomas Wren Ward."

"Augustus Thorndike, in 1823, gave a choice collection of casts of the most celebrated ancient statues."

“George Watson Brimmer, in 1838, gave a magnificent collection of books on the fine arts.”

“John Bromfield, in 1846, gave \$25,000 as a fund to be regularly increased by one quarter of the income, of which the other three quarters are to be annually applied to the purchase of Books forever.”

“The sum of \$75,000, for the erection of the building, was raised by voluntary subscription for shares created in 1844.”

This Sum of \$75,000 having been found insufficient for the Completion of the Building, an additional Subscription for 346 Shares at \$300 each, was filled up in 1853. The Sum of \$25,000, called the “Appleton Fund,” was also received from the Trustees of Samuel Appleton, Esq. deceased, thus making the whole Amount \$128,000. Liberality like this is seldom witnessed, and deserves honorable Mention. On the first of January, 1858, the Property of the Athenæum, consisting of Real Estate, Stocks, Mortgages, Bonds, Books, Paintings and Statuary, at their actual Cost, (without including in the Estimate any of the numerous and very valuable Gifts of Books and Works of Art), amounted to \$496,703, according to the Treasurer's annual Statement. The Income for the Year 1857, was \$13,407, Of this Amount \$5,755 was expended for Books and Binding. The Number of Volumes added to the Library was 2,000.

The Institution first occupied Rooms in Congress Street, whence it was removed to Scollay's Buildings, in Court Street, and in 1810 to the Building on Common (now Tremont) Street, North of King's Chapel Burial Ground. In the Year 1822, it was removed to the House in Pearl Street,

presented, as already stated, by James Perkins. In 1823 the King's Chapel Library and the Theological Library, containing together 13,000 Volumes of theological Works, were deposited in the Athenæum, where they still remain. In 1826 a Union was effected with the Boston Medical Library, and its Books, valued at \$4,500, were added to those of the Athenæum. In the same Year, also, an Association which had been formed for the Purpose of a scientifick Library became merged in the Athenæum, and its Funds, exceeding \$3,000, were transferred to the Athenæum to be expended in the Purchase of scientifick Books.

In July, 1849, the Library was removed to its new Home in Beacon Street, just above the Tremont House. The Location is central, yet free from the Noise and Dust of crowded Thoroughfares. The Corner Stone of this beautiful Building was laid April 27, 1847, when an Address appropriate to the Occasion was delivered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy. The Edifice which stands back from the Street ten Feet, is spacious and convenient. The Front is 114 Feet long, and 60 Feet high, built in the Palladian or later Style of Italian Architecture, of the Paterfson free Stone. The other Walls are of Brick. The Foundations are laid in the most substantial Manner, supporting the first Floor on groined Arches of Brick. The interior Arrangements of the Basement are most complete, both for warming and ventilating every Room in the Edifice, and for packing Purposes, Book-bindery, Accom-

modations for the Janitor, &c. The main Entrance opens into a pillared and panelled inner Vestibule or Rotundo, 32 Feet by 28, from which the Staircases conduct above. On the first Floor are two large reading Rooms, a business Apartment, and a sculpture Gallery, 80 Feet by 40. A Row of iron Columns in this and the Story above, renders additional Support to the different Floors. The second Story contains the Library-rooms, two in Front, with a spacious Hall in the Rear, 109 Feet by 40, extending the entire Length of the Building. The latter is finished in the Italian Style, with great Taste, the Ceiling being decorated. An iron Gallery which is reached by five spiral Staircases, borders the Hall, which is divided by an Archway into two Compartments. Within the western Division are arranged the Encyclopædias, Transactions of Learned Societies, Magazines, and other continuous Works, in Cases lining the Walls; while in the other Compartment are arranged the miscellaneous Books in 26 Alcoves, between the Pillars. For Convenience and Beauty, this Library-room may well serve as a Model for all similar Institutions. One of the front Rooms is for the Use of the Librarian; the other is designed for the Display of miscellaneous Collections, and is furnished with Galleries similar to those in the Hall. These Rooms together can be made to accommodate 80,000 Volumes. The Picture Gallery occupies the upper Story, which is divided into four Apartments, all lighted from above. The Roof affords a magnificent View of the City and surround-

ing Country. The whole Building is constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike Manner, and reflects great Credit upon the Architect, Mr. Edward C. Cabot. The Land cost \$55,000, and the Building \$136,000, making a Total of \$191,000

Besides 70,000 bound Volumes, including nearly 2,000 Volumes of Pamphlets, the Library possesses 20,000 or more unbound Pamphlets, about 500 Volumes of Engravings, and the most valuable Collection of Coins in this Part of the Country. For an American Library it is rich in certain Departments, as for Example, in the Reports and Transactions of Learned Societies, in periodical Publications in the English Language, Works in the Natural Sciences, &c. It has complete Sets of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the French Institute, the Royal Societies of Berlin, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Turin, &c. It has also the *Encyclopédie Raisonné*, 35 Vols. folio; the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, 258 Vols. 4^o., including 37 of Plates; Buffon's *Natural History*, by Sonnini, 127 Volumes. 8^o. Its Collection of American Newspapers is extensive and valuable.

Among other interesting Relicks which are worthy of continued Remembrance, is a Collection of about 450 Volumes, bound, and between 800 and 1000 Pamphlets, which formerly belonged to Washington. About 350 of these contain his Autograph, and a few of them Notes in his Hand-

writing. One little Book has the Autograph of Washington in a rude, School-boy Hand, at about the Age of 9 Years. There are several Autographs of Augustine Washington, the Father of the General; of Mary, the Mother, and of Martha, the Wife. One Book contains on the title Page the Autograph of John Custis (first Husband of Martha), and on the next Leaf that of George Washington. One Volume has the Autograph of Thomas Jefferson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are several presentation Copies from eminent Authors: Sir John Sinclair, Arthur Young, Eberling, Alfieri, Jefferson, Dr. Morse, and others. Ten Volumes contain the Name of Richard Henry Lee, in his own Handwriting. These precious Memorials of the World's best Hero, were purchased by a few Gentlemen of Boston, and presented by them to the Athenæum.

The Reading-room is furnished with the best Literary and Scientific Journals of Europe and America.

The Sculpture Gallery contains Casts of the most celebrated ancient Statues, selected for this Institution by Canova, at the Request of the Donor, Mr. Augustus Thorndike. Among the Works in Marble, by American Artists, the Statue of Orpheus, by Crawford, and the Backwoodsman, by Dexter, deserve especial Notice.

In the Gallery of Pictures, there are some excellent early Copies of Works of the great Masters; West's great Picture of Lear; Trumbull's Sortie de

Gibraltar; and Stewart's original Portrait of Washington, and of Mrs. Washington, Here are also the celebrated and unfinished Picture, by Allston, Belfazzar's Feast, several of his finished Works, and many of his unrivalled Sketches.

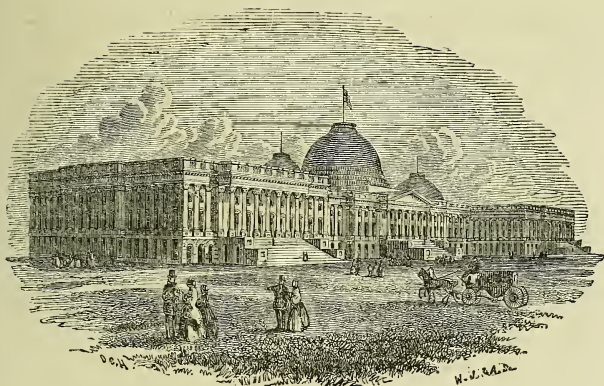
The following are some of the Regulations of the Institution :

The Proprietors meet annually on the first Monday of January. The Officers are chosen annually, consisting of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and nine Trustees. The Trustees appoint a Librarian and Sub-Librarian.

The Price of a Share is \$300. Each Proprietor has, besides his own Share, two Rights of Admission transferable. Thus, the By-laws open the Doors of the Institution to a large Number of Persons; so that the Proprietor who bestows on others the free Use of all the Rights he can impart, renders himself thereby a publick Benefactor. A Life Subscription is \$100. Annual Subscribers pay \$10 for the Use of the Library and Reading-room, but are not allowed to take out Books. Certain Persons, by Virtue of their Office, viz: the Governor and Council, Lieutenant Governor, Members of the State Legislature for the Time being, &c. are entitled to free Admission to the Athenæum.

A Catalogue of the Library, similar in Plan to that of the Mercantile Library of Boston, with short Titles and Contents, is in Preparation, and will be published during the coming Year.

WM. FRED POOLE, A. M., *Librarian*.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

50,000 Vols.

OF the early History of the first Library, but few Facts can be obtained, although but little more than half a Century has elapsed since its Formation. Congress in the Year 1800 removed from Philadelphia to Washington, when an Act establishing a Library was passed, April 24th. It was mainly through the Efforts of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and Dr. Mitchell, that the first Collection, consisting of about 3,000 Volumes, was made. This, which at the Time was regarded as valuable, and which, in the early Days of the City was much resorted to, was destroyed by the British Army on the 24th of August, 1814.

The total Loss of the Library induced Ex-President Jefferson to offer to Congress his Collection, consisting of about 10,000 Volumes, which was Purchased for about \$25,000, in accordance with a Bill that finally passed the House by a Vote of 81 to 71, January 26, 1815. Respecting the Opposition to the Purchase, the Editor of Niles's Weekly Register very properly remarks: "It is strange that the Rancor of Party should penetrate even in the Temple of Science, and that an Opposition was made to the Purchase of a Collection that any Monarch in Europe would be proud to own. For such a Library the British Parliament would have given £50,000. We are not informed what this Library cost, but venture to say that the Amount appropriated will not pay the Expense of it, by a large Sum, independent of the Value of the Time and Talent employed in the Collection." (*See Niles's Register, Vol. 7, Page 285.*) It included what was chiefly valuable in Science and Literature generally, extending more particularly to American History and Statesmanship. In the diplomatick and parliamentary Branches it was especially full. The Letter tendering it to Congress, and describing its Condition and Extent, may be found in the 6th Volume of the recent Edition of Jefferson's Works, Page 383.

In January, 1817, the annual Sum of \$1,500 was appropriated by Congress for the Library. This Sum was afterwards increased to \$3,000, and again to \$6,000, Of this Sum \$5,000 is for the Pur-

chafe of miscellaneous Books, and \$1,000 for Law Books.

On the Morning of the 24th of December, 1851, the Library was a second Time destroyed by Fire. It then contained about 55,000 Volumes, of which 35,000 were consumed. The Law Library, containing 8,000 Volumes, and the Books in the ante Rooms, were all that were saved. The Loss was estimated at \$150,000, to supply which Congress made large Appropriations from Time to Time. The Rooms were immediately repaired, and newly fitted throughout, in an elegant and substantial Manner, under the Direction of Dr. Walter, the Architect of the Capitol.

The principal Room appropriated to the Library is a large Hall in the Capitol, on the west Side fronting the Mall. Its Dimensions are as follows, viz: 92 Feet long, 34 Feet wide, and 40 Feet high. The new Hall was reopened to the Publick in September, 1853. The Washington Union describes it in the following Language :

“The whole Work, to the most minute Part, is Iron ; and yet so splendidly is it painted and gilded, so elaborate and finished are the Ornaments, that you can scarcely credit the Fact. The Ceiling, composed of immense iron Plates, looking like massive Blocks of brown marble Panel-work, is most artistically constructed, so as to combine Strength and Beauty in the most perfect Harmony. It is the only entire Ceiling on the Earth. Running through the Centre is the Skylight, which is

elegantly ornamented with a Cluster of Stars, numbering some hundreds—perhaps as many as we may yet number States in our Confederacy.”

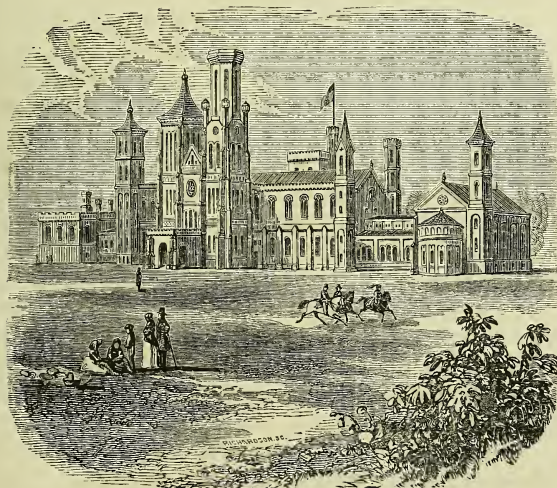
“Next are the two long Galleries—all Iron—the Pillars, the Lattice-work, the Balustrades, the Trusses, the Scrolls, the Floors, the Shelves, the Alcoves, and the Steps by which you ascend. Nothing of the Kind can be more perfectly beautiful than the large ornamented Scrolls which appear to support the Sides of the Ceiling. They represent elaborate Carving, with golden Ears of Corn and golden Clusters of Grapes, interspersed among their Niches.”

The Alcoves are 9 and 8 Feet high, so that the Books can be reached with Facility, without Ladder or Steps. On the west Side of the Hall are five Windows, one of which leads out upon the Colonnade, from which is a fine View of the principal Parts of the City, including the Smithsonian Institution, the Washington Monument, the President's House, Patent Office, Post Office, &c. In addition to the large Hall, three smaller Rooms are appropriated to the Library; one containing large Works of Engravings, one used as a Committee-room, and a third as an Office for the Librarian.

The Law Library is separate from the General Library, occupying a Room directly opposite to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. It contains about 12,000 Volumes, many of them Works of great Value. These added to the 50,000 Volumes contained in the General Library, make a

Total of 62,000. The Additions of the past Year to both Libraries amount to about 3,000 Volumes. No complete Catalogue has been published since the Fire in 1851.

The Library is open every Day during the Sessions of Congress, and a Part of the Time during Recess. Members of Congress, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, &c. &c. are allowed to take out Books. The Librarian is appointed by the President. The present Incumbent, who was appointed by President Jackson in 1829, is JOHN S. MEEHAN.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

STATE LIBRARY, AT ALBANY.

52,000 Vols.

THE New York State Library was founded by an Act of the Legislature, passed on the 21st Day of April, 1818. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Time being, were constituted a Board of Trustees who were directed to cause to be fitted up some proper Room in the Capitol for the "Purpose of keeping therein a publick Library for the Use of the Government and People of the State." The Sum of three thousand Dollars, and also the further annual Sum of five hundred Dollars was appropriated to carry out the Purposes of the Act. By a subsequent Enactment in 1824, the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Comptroller were added to the above constituted Board of Trustees. On the Organization of the Board the late Chancellor Kent was chosen Treasurer, and John Cook appointed State Librarian at a Salary of \$350.

The first Report of the Trustees, signed by De Witt Clinton, John Tayler and James Kent, was submitted on the 22d of June, 1819, in which it was stated that a Beginning had been made in forming a Library, and that for the Sum of \$2,617'20, six hundred Volumes and nine Maps had been purchased; a List of the same was submitted. In 1820, the first Catalogue was printed, forming a

small duodecimo Pamphlet of twenty-eight Pages, and containing the Titles of seven hundred and fifty-eight Volumes, three Atlases, eleven Maps, and one Print.

The Appropriation of \$500 for the Enlargement of the Library was increased in 1825 to \$1,000, and in Addition the Sum of \$300 was appropriated from the Income of a Fund appertaining to the Court of Chancery. Also by an Enactment of that Year the Trustees were required to make a Report and complete Catalogue annually of all Books, &c. belonging to the Library. The first *annual* Report, which was made during the next Winter, concludes with this Paragraph: "This Institution, under the fostering Care of the Legislature, promises to realize the Expectation of its Founders, and to extend its Usefulness throughout the State."

Occasional Alterations and Enlargements for the Convenience of the Library were made from Time to Time, and occasionally extra Grants for such Purposes. The Trustees at an early Date had mainly in View the Collection of an extensive Library of Law Books, and large Proportions of the Appropriations were expended in this Direction. Frequent Mention was made by the Trustees in the annual Reports, of their Inability to maintain a Library of a miscellaneous or general Character, and continue at the same Time the current Publications and new Treatises on Law, with the Amount of Means placed at their Disposal.

For nearly thirty Years the Institution continued

steadily to Increase. Its Importance was conceded, and it became apparent that its Supervision required more Time and Attention than could conveniently be bestowed by a Body of Men who were constantly oppressed with a Multitude of other official Duties. It appeared evident that the Interests of the Library required that a more permanent Board of Trustees should be constituted, and Officers and Committees appointed who should be specially charged with its Management and Care.

Sensible of the Importance of such an Organization, the Legislature on the 4th of May, 1844, enacted that the Regents of the University of the State of New York should be the Trustees of the State Library. The Regents at once assumed the important Trust, and their first Meeting as Trustees was held on the 16th Day of the same Month. They immediately directed an Inventory to be taken of all the Books, Maps, &c. belonging to the Library, and as a Result it was ascertained that three hundred and eleven Volumes were missing; a Part of which, on advertising in the State Paper, were returned. A Committee of the Board, consisting of seven Members, was also constituted and charged specially with the Care of the Library. Important Alterations were made in the Rooms, deficient Sets of Books were promptly completed, and Correspondence opened with the Secretaries of the several States requesting them to complete, as far as possible the Collections of Laws, Journals and Documents then in the Library. It was decided

also to procure and continue all English Reports in their original Editions. Under suitable Efforts, conducted mainly by the late Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, this Division soon attained a decided Reputation as a valuable reference Library. A very valuable Addition of about 1,200 Volumes, consisting mostly of elementary Treatises on Law was made under a Law passed in 1849, which directed that any Volumes in a publick Library, known as the "Chancellor's Library,"* which were not already in the State Library, should be selected and placed in said State Library.

Second to an unequalled Law Library, the Trustees early declared that they esteemed it a paramount Object to accumulate, as far as was in their Power, every Work of Interest or Value relating to the United States. In furtherance of this Design, in 1842-3, several Individuals, among whom none more than Mr. Isaiah Townsend, interested themselves with the Trustees, in procuring for the State a most valuable Collection of Books, made in Paris by Mr. David Baillie Warden, himself an accomplished Scholar and enthusiastick Collector. He was an American Citizen, and had been for many Years an active Member of the Geographical Society of Paris. The Library which it was proposed to purchase of him, was composed of most valuable Works relating to the early History of America, and was already the second of this Character which Mr. Warden had made, the first having been

*The Court of Chancery was abolished by the Constitution in 1846.

purchased some 20 Years previous by Mr. Elliot of Boston, and presented to Harvard College. The printed Catalogue of this Collection, and a supplemental one in Manuscript, contained the Titles of 2,185 Volumes, 96 of which were in folio, 504 in quarto, 1,248 in octavo, 336 in duodecimo, besides 12 Atlases, 121 Maps, &c. 9 Medals, and 2 Prints. Letters from Hon. Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Auguste Devezac, Henry Ledyard, Dr. DeKay and others, strongly commending the Purchase, were submitted to the Legislature, and that Body, in 1845, made a grant of \$4,000 for this Object.

During the next Year the Regents, in compliance with a Requirement of Law, issued a new and complete Catalogue, the first under their Auspices. The late George Wood, the Assistant in Charge of the miscellaneous Department, laboured even to a Sacrifice of Mind and Health, in preparing this Volume, which, considering the small Amount of bibliographical Assistance at his Command, evinces much Intelligence and accurate Knowledge of Books.

The annual Appropriation for the Purchase of Books was increased in 1848 to \$2,800, and again in 1857, to \$4,000. In making the last named Increase the Legislature had in View the Purchase of important Works for the Library in the Department of Bibliography.

It was well known that Mr. Joel Munsell of Albany, had for many Years been engaged in col-

lecting Works of this Speciality, including valuable Treatises on Printing and Engraving. The Magnitude of the State Library now seemed to demand that more enlarged Facilities should be afforded to those connected with it in Investigations in these Departments. The Subject of the Purchase of Mr. Munsell's Collection was submitted to the joint Library Committee of the Legislature, who were unanimous in their Judgment of the Importance and Value of the Suggestion, and they recommended that with this Object in View the Appropriation should be increased to the Sum of \$4,000, for at least two Years. The Purchase was accordingly made in the Summer of 1857. As we have avoided noticing any of the specially valuable Works in the Library, it will not be necessary here to make Mention of any of the Varieties included in this Purchase. A Catalogue of the entire Department is now in Course of Publication.

Although the Growth of the New York State Library, by Means of annual Appropriations from the publick Treasury, has been steady, still it has had Facilities afforded it which are scarcely enjoyed by any other similar Institution. The valuable Publications* of the State, on its civil and natural

*On the Part of the State, the following Works have been available for Exchanges: Natural History of New York; Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York; Documentary History of New York; Meteorology of New York, from 1825-1830; Transactions of the State Agricultural Society; Transactions of the American Institute; Transactions of the State Medical Society; Transactions of the American Ethnological Society; Stryker's American Register; Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature; Catalogues of the State Library and State Cabinet.

History bring Returns which enrich to an uncommon Extent this Depository of the State's literary Treasures. The Correspondence and Exchange, conducted with foreign scientifick and literary Institutions, is second only in Extent to that of the Smithsonian Institution. The Exchanges, which have already placed several thousand Volumes on the Shelves of the Library, and for the Maintenance of which the State makes a small annual Grant, has been conducted mainly through the Agency of M. Vattemare at Paris, and the Courtesy of foreign and American Consuls, Gentlemen who have uniformly been found desirous and ready to identify themselves with Movements of this Character.*

The Library as at present constituted, is divided into two Departments, viz: the General Library, and the Law Library, the latter of which is nearly or quite the most Complete of its Kind in America, embracing, besides the domestick and foreign Reports and elementary Treatises, a more extensive Collection of the Laws, Journals and Documents of the several States of the Union than can be found elsewhere, while the former is particularly rich in American historical Works and in the Publications of the different European Governments.

*A recent valuable Result of this System, was an Exchange with the Government of the Netherlands of the Journals and Resolutions of the States General of Holland and West Vrieland from 1524 to 1797; and secret Resolutions of the same from 1651 to 1795; also a general Index; in all 260 folio Volumes. Very few Copies of this great Collection are now in Existence; it is not to be found even in the Imperial Library at Paris, the largest and richest in the World. To complete this Series, the Government was obliged to add Manuscript Volumes.

It is required by Law that a Catalogue of the State Library be published every five Years. The Trustees present an annual Report to the Legislature containing the List of Books added to the Library since the previous Report. The Catalogue for 1855 was published in 1856-7, in three octavo Volumes. Volume I. is a Catalogue of the General Library, and contains the Titles of 30,011 Volumes. They are arranged in alphabetical Order, according to the Names of Authors, the Whole, including a copious Index of Subjects, occupying 997 Pages. Volume II. is a Catalogue of the Law Library, occupying 412 Pages. Volume III. is a Catalogue of Maps, Atlases, Manuscripts, Engravings, Paintings, Busts, Medals, Coins, Seals, &c. including a List of Donations made during the Year 1856, the Whole occupying 286 Pages. The Number of Volumes in the Library at the Time of the Publication of the Catalogue in 1850, was 23,274. Since then the Number has more than doubled, the average Increase having been 4,000 Volumes per annum.* In 1853 the Legislature authorized the Purchase of the Correspondence and other Papers of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State. These Manuscripts has been substantially bound in twenty-three folio Volumes, and placed in the Library, forming an interesting Addition to its Treasures. The celebrated Andre Papers, constituting a Part of this

*The Number added in 1857 was 5,539.

Collection, have, for their better Preservation and more ready Examination, been framed and covered with Glafs. The Papers of Sir William Johnson, extending from 1738 to 1774, have also been appropriately arranged and bound in twenty-two folio Volumes. These Collections contain much valuable Information in Reference to the early History of the State, and various Matters connected with the Revolutionary War.

In 1854, the Library was removed to the substantial and appropriate Building, west of the Capitol, constructed by the Direction of the Legislature of 1851. It is a fire-proof Structure, capable of accommodating 100,000 Volumes, and is finished throughout in the Perfection of modern Style. The front and rear Walls are faced with brown Free-stone, and represent a continuous Pedestal, which extends above the first Story, supporting a Row of engaged Corinthian Columns, and Niches with Pedestals. On the south Entablature are the Words STATE LIBRARY.

The Dimensions of the Building are 114 Feet by 45, besides a Connection to the Capitol by a Corridor of 16 Feet. The main Floor is constructed over heavy brick Arches, supported by stone Columns. The Lintels of the second Floor and Galleries, and also the arched Spans are of Iron, filled in and covered with broken Brick and Cement; the Roof, Rafters, Trusses, Window-frames and Shutters, are likewise of Iron.

The main Entrance is on State Street, the Rear

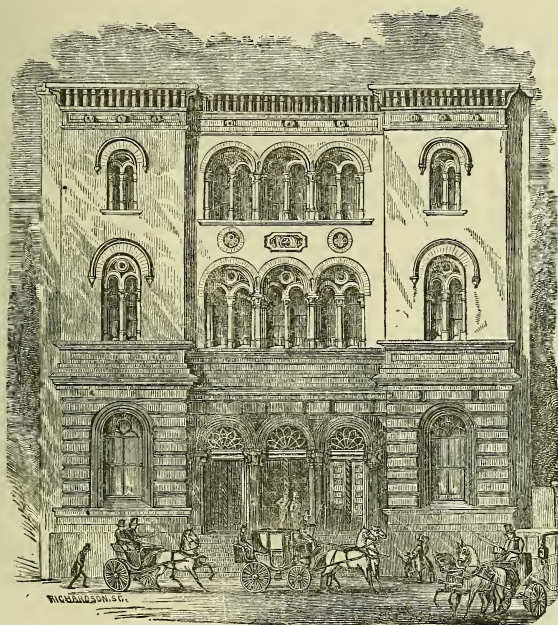
opening on the Capitol Park. The Ascent from the Street is by three Steps to the Vestibule, which is inclosed with ornamental ground Glaſs. This opens directly into the Law Department. The Interior of both Stories is divided into Alcoves, and on the fifteen marble Pilaſters of the lower Room are Brackets for Buſts. Each Alcove is furniſhed with a Table and Chairs of Oak. Stairs conſtructed at either End of the Building, in Extenſions, conduct to the ſecond Story, which has been appropriated to the general Department. This Room is lighted by fix Sky-lights beſides ſide Windows. A Row of Corinthian Pillars on either Side, which conceal iron Columns, ſupports a Gallery, which is mounted by Stairs at the north End. The Galleries contain Newspapers, Maps, Coins, Pictures, &c. Four Furnaces and one hundred and ſeventy Gas-burners are required to heat and light the Building. The entire Flooring is an ornamental encauſtick Tile. Of Shelfroom the total Number of Feet is 7,812, of which 6,235 Feet are to accommodate Books of the octavo Size, and 1577 for the folios and quartos.

The Act of the Legislature authorizing this Structure, directed the Commiſſioners to erect it on the Ground owned by the State in the Rear of the Capitol, but allowed them, if they ſhould deem it neceſſary, to purchaſe additional Land adjoining. The Sum of \$50,000 was appropriated. Before the next Seſſion, the valuable Library of Congreſs was deſtroyed by Fire, and it having been pretty clearly demonſtrated that moſt of the Collection

might have been saved, but for the Fact that Wood had been used in the Construction of the Shelves, the Legislature of New York promptly directed that the Alcoves and Shelves of the new Building should be Iron, and appropriated for that Purpose an additional Sum of \$22,000. Further Grants were made in 1852-3-4, amounting to \$19,000, making a grand Total of \$91,000, of which Sum \$11,640 was paid for Land, and about \$8,000 for Fixtures, Fences, Walks; leaving chargeable to the Erection and Finishing of the Library Building, about \$72,000.

The Library is open to the Publick daily, from the Hour of 9 in the Morning till 5 in the Afternoon; and during the Sessions of the Legislature, till 8 in the Evening, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 5. Any Citizen may read and consult the Books, upon the Premises, at Pleasure; and the Heads of the several Departments, Trustees of the Library, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Members of the Legislature are allowed to draw out Volumes.

ALFRED B. STREET, *Librarian.*



ASTOR LIBRARY.

100,000 Vols.

THIS noble Institution owes its Existence to the Liberality of John Jacob Astor, a wealthy Merchant of New York, who in a Codicil to his Will, dated August 22, 1839, bequeathed \$400,000 for its Establishment. The following is an Extract from the Will:

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“ Desiring to render a public benefit to the city of New York, and to contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and the general good of society, I do, by this codicil, appropriate \$400,000, out of my residuary estate, to the establishment of a Public Library in the city of New York ; the said amount to be disposed of as follows :

“ 1. In the erecting of a suitable building for a public library.

“ 2. In furnishing and supplying the same, from time to time, with books, maps, charts, models, drawings, paintings, engravings, casts, statues, furniture, and other things appertaining to a library for general use, upon the most ample scale and liberal character.

“ 3. In maintaining and upholding the buildings and other property, and in defraying the necessary expenses of taking care of the property, and of the accommodation of persons consulting the library.

“ The said sum shall be payable one-third in the year after my decease, one-third in the year following ; and the residue in equal sums, in the fourth and fifth years after my decease.

“ The said library is to be accessible, at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense to persons resorting thereto, subject only to such control and regulations as the trustees may from time to time exercise and establish for general convenience.”

By a Provision of the Will, the Government of the Library was vested in eleven Trustees, in whose Keeping were placed all the Property and Effects of the Institution ; in them existed all Power to invest and expend the Funds, and to manage the Affairs of the Library. The first Trustees were named by the Testator, and consisted of the following Gentlemen: Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, jr., James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, and Samuel Ward, Jr. ; also, the Mayor of the City of New York, and the Chancellor of the State, in respect to their Offices,

By a subsequent Codicil, Charles Astor Bristed, his Grandson, was also appointed a Trustee. A Provision of the Will also designated, as the Land whereon to erect a suitable Building for the Purposes of the Library, a Lot situated upon the east Side of La Fayette Place, measuring 65 Feet in Front by 120 deep. In the further Provisions of the Will, the Sum of \$75,000 was appropriated to be expended, in the Erection of the Building, and \$120,000 to the Purchase of Books and other Objects, in the Establishment of the Library, and the Residue, after paying for the Site, to be invested as a Fund for the Maintenance and gradual Increase of the Library. As early as the Year 1839, Mr. Astor had purchased a Number of Volumes, aided by Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, with the ultimate Intention expressed in his Will. In May, 1848, the Trustees of the Library met for the first Time, and in accordance with the known Desire of Mr. Astor, appointed Mr. Cogswell Superintendent, a Position which he still occupies. In the Autumn of the same Year, Dr. Cogswell sailed for Europe, authorized to purchase Books to the Amount of \$20,000. During an Absence of four Months, he collected 20,000 Volumes, which were temporarily placed in a Building rented for the Purpose. A second and third Visit by the Superintendent, increased the Number of Volumes to 70,000, with which the present Building was opened, Jan. 9, 1854.

The Astor Library is placed in a central and easily accessible Situation. La Fayette Place, on the east

Side of which it is built, communicates with the two great Thoroughfares of the City—Broadway and the Bowery—by Great Jones Street at the South, Astor Place and Eighth Street at the North, and by Fourth Street near the Centre. A more appropriate Site could not be found in New York. The Street has a refined, classic Air, and is in a good Degree exempt from the Throng and Noise and Bustle of business Streets. The Edifice is built in the Byzantine Style of Architecture, richly ornamented with brown stone Mouldings, and an imposing Entablature. Its Dimensions are in accordance with the Directions of the Will, its Height being about 70 feet. The Architect was Alexander Sältzer, from Berlin, whose Plan was adopted by the Trustees on the 10th of December, 1849.

The basement Story is faced with high rustick Ashler, projecting six Inches, thus imparting an extremely bold Relief. The Window-frames are placed near the Inside of the Wall, forming deep Recesses, in order to secure the same Effect. These consist primarily of six, occupying the central Portion, and admitting Light to the Library Hall, placed three above and three below a given Point; the upper connected with the lower by Columns supported by Figures representing the Genii of Literature. The remaining Windows are two in Number, one on each Side of the Entrance. The first Floor is used for the Deposit of publick Documents, for the Meetings of the Trustees, &c. It was originally intended for reading and lecture

Rooms. The Basement contains the Keeper's Rooms, Cellars, coal Vaults, Furnaces for warming, &c. The Floors are composed of richly wrought mosaick Work, resting on iron Beams. A single Flight of thirty-eight Italian marble Steps, decorated on either Side of the Entrance by a stone Sphinx, leads nearly to the Centre of the Library Hall, which is 100 Feet in Length, by 64 in Width, and 50 in Height. This is surrounded by fourteen brick Piers, plastered and finished in Imitation of Italian Marble, and supporting iron Galleries midway between the Floor and the Ceiling. By four iron spiral Stairways from the Corners of the Room the main Gallery is reached, and the intermediate Gallery of a lighter Description is connected with the main Gallery by eight Staircases. The whole are very ingeniously arranged, and appropriately ornamented in a Style corresponding with the general Architecture of the Building. At an Elevation of 51 Feet above is the principal Sky-light, 54 Feet long by 14 broad, and formed of thick Glass set in Iron. Besides this, are circular side Sky-lights of smaller Dimensions. These in Connection with the side and rear Windows, furnish all needful Light. Iron Fret-work in different Parts of the Ceiling, secure a full Ventilation. In the extreme Rear are two Rooms for the Superintendent, which are accessible by Means of the main Galleries. The internal Arrangement is a very convenient one, and very economical of Space. A Series of seven Alcoves or Apartments, open in Front and Rear,

fills up the Space on each Side, from the side Walls to the Columns which support the Roof, leaving Corridors two and a half Feet in Width along the Walls, by which a Communication is established between the different Parts of the Library. On this Plan, the Capacity of the Room for Books is more than doubled, that is, for every fifty-one wall Shelves, there are seventy-two in the Alcoves. On no other could it be made to contain one hundred thousand Volumes, its present Number.

The System of Classification adopted in the Astor Library, is that of Brunet, whose great Work on Bibliography, entitled *Manuel du Libraire*, is better, more complete, and more generally known than any similar Publication. The following Account of the Character and Classification of the Library, is compiled from Dr. Cogswell's admirable Letter published in the *Home Journal*, Jan. 7, 1854.

The Arrangement begins with Theology. This Department includes the best Editions of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, the Walton Polyglott, various Editions of the Vulgate, and numerous Versions of the whole Bible, and of Parts of it, in the principal Languages of Europe and the East. The Collection of the Fathers is full, but not absolutely complete, and contains most of the Benedictine Editions, the *Bibliotheca Maxima* of Despont, the *Patres Apostolici* of Cotelierius, and many others of this Class of less Note. It is equally well provided with Works on the Councils, including Colet's Edition of Labbe, in 29 Volumes, the Con-

culia Maxima, in 37 Volumes folio, Beveridge's Synodicon, Lorenzana, Concilianos Provinciales, etc. It is also respectable in scholastick, dogmatick, parenetick, and polemick Theology, including the early and more recent English Divines, in the best Editions.

Jurisprudence forms the second Department. In this the Object has been to provide those Works which are rarely found in this Country, rather than to form a complete Law Library. The Collection is good on the civil Law, embracing various Editions of the Corpus Juris, and Commentaries upon it; it contains, also, all the Codes of Scandinavia, and of other Parts of Europe, during the Middle Ages, the Systems of Jurisprudence as now practised in Italy, Portugal, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, the Fueros siete Partidas and Recopilaciones of Spain, together with the Digests and Commentaries on the Mussulman, Hindoo, Gentoo, and Chinese Laws. In French Law, the Library is really rich, beginning with the Ordonances des Rois, and coming down to the very latest Volume of the Journal du Palais. The Selection for the English common Law was made by two of the most eminent Jurists in the Country; it is not large, but very choice. For American Law an entire Alcove is reserved.

The next Department is that of Sciences and Arts, in which of course Medical Science is included. The Number of Volumes here is comparatively small, this Department being well provided for in

the Hospital and other Medical Libraries of the City.

The Natural Sciences form another Division of this Department, and this is one of the richest and best furnished in the Library. It is necessarily very costly, as Naturalists will readily understand, when they know it contains such Works as the *Genera et Species Palmarum* of Martius, in a coloured copy; *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores* of Wallich, Roxburgh's *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*; a complete Set of Gould's *Birds of Europe, Australia, Himelaya, Toucans, and Trogons*; *Illustrations Conchyliologiques* par Chenu; Audubon's *Birds of America*; Sibthorp's *Floræ Græcæ*; Lambert's *Genus Pinus*, and many other Volumes of the same Character, comprising in all about 7,000.

The third Division of Sciences and Arts is that of Chemistry and Physics, to which, from the intimate Relation it bears to them, may be added that of the useful Arts or Polytechnics. The Transactions of Societies for the Promotion of Science and Arts may also be assigned to it. These Collections contain Memoirs and Papers of great Importance to practical Men, as well as to Men of Science. The Library contains the Publications of the principal Societies in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and also of the United States, amounting altogether to about 4,000 Volumes, principally quartos.

Next in Order are the Mathematical Sciences,

of which the Astor Library has a first rate Collection. It is rich not only in pure Mathematicks, but also in all the applied; in Astronomy, Mechanicks, Hydraulicks, Engineering, it is very full, and not deficient in military Tactics. It has drawn largely upon the Libraries of several celebrated Mathematicians for Books to form it, such as Halley's and Legendre's, which were greatly enriched by Mr. S. Ward, after they were bought by him; also, Jacobi's and the two Heiligenstadts, of Berlin. To these have since been added the most important mathematical Works more recently published in Europe and America. Besides full Collections of all the published Works of Euler and of Gauss, it has several unpublished Manuscripts of these great Mathematicians: all the mathematical Journals; all the Works of Newton, Leibnitz, the Bernouillis, La Place, Delambre, La Croix, Legendre, Lagrange, Jacobi, Abel, etc.; the astronomical Observations generally, and a very large Number of mathematical Dissertations and Papers, which are not easily found.

In the Fine Arts the Astor Library has a fine Collection of Works, among which are the following: A complete Set of Piranesi's Antiquities, proof Plates, twenty-eight in twenty-one Volumes; Musée Français et Royal, proof Plates before the Letter, 6 Volumes; Raphael's Loggia of the Vatican, engraved by Volpato, and exquisitely coloured by Hand, in the exact Style of the Originals, 3 Volumes; a complete Set of the Grecian Antiquities, 13 Volumes; Gruner's Fresco Decorations of

Italy, coloured by Hand in the same Style as Raphael's Loggie, 1 Volume, and Lepsius's Denkmaler aus Aegypten, 6 Volumes. These 50 Volumes, all large folios, fully bound in red Morocco, except six, cost \$2,975, or \$59.50 per Volume.

In Linguistics, particularly Oriental, the Astor Library is unsurpassed by any in this Country. It has Grammars and Dictionaries of one hundred and four different Languages, and numerous Vocabularies of the rude unwritten ones. It has also Chrestomathies and other useful facilities for studying them. All the Families and Branches of the European Languages, and a greater Part of those of Asia and Africa, are represented in the Collection. It contains the best Works on the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, the cuneiform Inscriptions, and the other curious Records of the ancient Nations of the East, which recent Discoveries have brought to Light. It has also the best of the Vocabularies of the different Dialects of the Mexican and South American Indians, which were collected and published by the early Spanish missionary Priests. Books of this last Class have become excessively rare, and, consequently, dear. A perfect Copy of Molina's *Art de la Lengua Mexicana*, cannot be had for less than fifty Dollars; and Rincon's Grammar of the same Language, a mean little duodecimo, bound, or rather done up in limp Vellum, which few would accept as a Gift, costs much more than its Weight in Gold. In the Oriental Collection are the following two Works, which, in this Country at least, are exceedingly

rare, viz : The Seven Seas ; a Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian Language, in 7 Volumes, folio, by the late King of Oude, which was printed in his Palace ; and the Sabda Kalpa Druma of the Rajah Radhakant Deb, a Sanscrit Dictionary in 7 Volumes, folio. Neither of these Works was printed for Sale.

The Historical Department is the last in the Order of Classification. This Department is fuller perhaps than any other, with the Exception of Mathematicks, Languages and Bibliography. It constitutes a fourth Part at least of the whole Library. With a few Exceptions, it is arranged in the Series of Alcoves extending on the main Floor, from the southeast to the southwest Corner. Works on Chronology, Diplomaticks, Numismaticks, Heraldry, Inscriptions and Antiquities, are regarded as Introductions to the right Understanding of History, and are placed in the first Alcove, with general biographical Dictionaries and universal History. Biography does not form a Class by itself, but is placed either with the civil or literary History to which it belongs. Geography, for the more convenient Use of Maps and Charts, is placed on the second Floor ; and Voyages and Travels, as most intimately connected with the Discovery and History of America, are placed in immediate Proximity to it, instead of preceding the historical Collection, as they usually do. Ecclesiastical History is appended to Theology. The remaining historical Divisions, it may be stated generally, are in the usual Way.

Sometimes it has been found necessary to bring the History of more than one Country into the same Alcove, in which Cases regard has been had to the Connection existing between them in the Past. Thus Spanish, Portuguese and Italian History are together ; French occupies a whole Alcove ; German, Dutch and Belgian are together in an Alcove, and with them Scandinavian and Russian ; English, Scotch and Irish History fills another Alcove ; Asiatick and African History, for Want of Room below, is placed on the second Floor, in an Alcove with Oriental Literature.

To the American Historical Department a larger Space in the Library has been assigned than to any other, because it is intended to make this the most complete. The Collection already formed contains most of the early Spanish Writers ; the early Voyages, the Accounts of the first Colonists, the various Histories of the War of Independence, and the older Books generally. In the more modern ones there are many Deficiencies to be supplied. Not in American History only, but also in American Literature, it is hoped that the Library will, sooner or later, be made complete.

The Library possesses a complete Collection of English Parliamentary Journals, Debates and Reports. These amount to nearly three thousand Volumes, chiefly folios ; the long Room on the left of the main Entrance-door has been taken for them, and for other like European Documents. The corresponding Room on the Right will be appro-

pritated to American publick Documents of the United States, and of the individual States. This Use of them will in no wise interfere with their being used as Reading-rooms, should they be needed for that Purpose. The present Arrangement for reading is at the Tables in the main Library-room.

A special Technological Department, embracing the various Branches of practical Industry and the mechanick Arts, has recently been founded by Wm. B. Astor. Upwards of \$15,000, according to the annual Report of the Trustees for 1857, have already been expended for Books of this Character, under the Direction of the Superintendent.

In the Department of Bibliography, the Astor Library is far Superiour to any other in the Country. This Department, so indispensable to the Knowledge of Books, and to the efficient and systematick Growth of every Library, has been founded at the Expence of Dr. Cogswell, who continues, with characteristick Liberality, to provide for its Increase. It embraces, including General Literary History, about six thousand Volumes, many of which are very rare and costly. Indeed scarcely one important Work in this Department is wanting.

On the 31st of October, 1855, the present Building having become filled, and the Necessity for more Room obviously existing, Mr. William B. Astor, eldest Son of the Founder of the Library, made a Donation to the Trustees of a Piece of Land immediately adjacent to the present Building, embrac-

ing an area 80 Feet wide, and 120 Feet deep. The Sum paid for this additional Lot was \$30,476. Mr. Astor also announced his Intention of erecting at his own Expense a Building similar to the present, and to be adapted to the same Purposes. Since that Date the Foundations have been laid, and the Building has rapidly advanced toward Completion. The Cost, as estimated by the Trustees, can fall but little short of \$100,000. It will correspond to the present Building in Materials and external Appearance, imparting to the Whole the architectural Effect of a single Edifice one hundred and thirty Feet in Front. A Space of fifteen Feet is left open on the northern Side for Light and Ventilation. The whole Edifice when completed, will be capable of containing 200,000 Volumes.

The Catalogue of the Astor Library, which has been in Progress ever since it was opened, has been a Labor of Difficulty, and requiring and receiving the most careful Attention. It will comprise, when finished, eight octavo Volumes, numbering upward of 500 Pages each, four Volumes being devoted to an Alphabetical Index of Authors' Names, and four to a carefully arranged Catalogue of Subjects. It will form, when completed, perhaps the most perfect printed Library Catalogue ever published. The first two Volumes are already printed, and the others are rapidly passing through the Press.

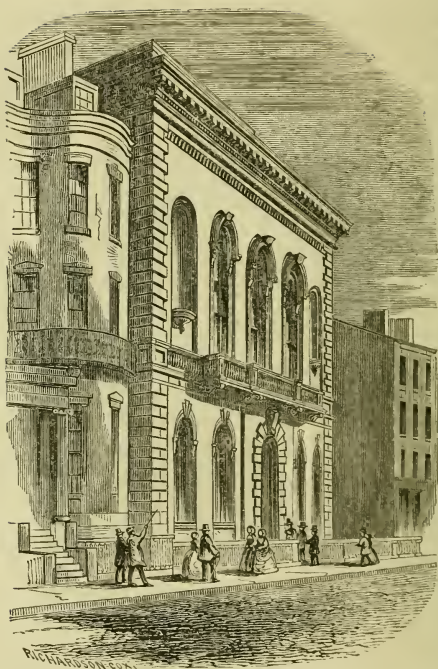
The Library is open every Day, except Sundays and established Holydays, from 10 A. M., until half an Hour before Sunset. Admission free to all Per-

sons over sixteen Years of Age. The Library, like the British Museum, does not lend out its Books.

DR. JOSEPH G. COGSWELL,
Superintendent.



INTERIOUR OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.



PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BOSTON.

65,000 Volumes.

THE Idea of a free publick Library in Boston doubtless suggested itself to many Individuals before any active Measures were taken to realize the Project. As long ago as the Year

1836, Lemuel Shattuck, whose Labors as a Statistician are generally appreciated, made some Suggestions in relation to preserving the Documents and other Publications of the City, and his Plan might have ripened into a publick Library had the Subject attracted more Attention. In 1843, the city Government received from Paris through the Agency of M. Vattemare, about fifty Volumes of valuable Books, and in 1847 a further Donation was received from the same Source. Upon the Reception of the last Collection a Committee was appointed by the City council to consider what Acknowledgment could be made for the Donation, and to provide for the safe Keeping of the Books. This Committee, of which Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was Chairman, reported in detail, and introduced an Order that a joint Committee be formed to consider the Expediency of commencing the Formation of a publick Library under the Control and Auspices of the City. In connection with this Project, Mr. Quincy offered, on the Part of a publick spirited Citizen (now understood to have been Mr. Quincy himself), the Sum of \$5000 to the Library, whenever \$10,000 should have been contributed to the same by other Citizens.

The city Council not having the Power to appropriate Money for the Formation of a Library, Application was made to the Legislature, and in March, 1848, an Act was passed granting to the city Government the requisite Power to establish, regulate and control a Library for the free Use of

the Citizens of Boston, with a Proviso that no Appropriation for any one Year should exceed \$5000. This Act was accepted by the city Council on the 3d of April, 1848, and in accordance therewith Negotiations were opened with the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum for the Purpose of throwing its Library open to the Publick. The Proposition was favourably received by the Trustees of that Institution, but was rejected by the Proprietors, and the Negotiations fell to the Ground.

The publick Library had been commenced, and although the Interest therein slumbered for a While, it was not entirely forgotten. On the 31st of October, 1849, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop gave one hundred and eighty-seven Volumes of bound publick Documents to the City. The Letter of Mayor Bigelow, acknowledging this Donation, which we republish in this Connection, is brief, but pointed, and gives to Mr. Winthrop the Credit of laying the first *American* Stone to the free Library.

About the same Time two hundred and nineteen Volumes were received from John D. W. Williams, Esq., of Roxbury, and other similar Contributions from a Number of other Persons soon followed.

The next Step in the Formation of the Library was the one which gave the Project an Impulse that completely overcame the previous Inertia. To the Hon. John P. Bigelow, then Mayor of the City, is undoubtedly due the Credit of having been

the first to put the free publick Library upon a sure Foundation. In the Summer of 1850, many of the Friends of Mayor Bigelow united to raise a Sum of Money for the Purchase of a Vase to present to him as a Testimonial of their Respect for his publick Character and Services. Mr. Bigelow, anticipating the Purchase of the Vase, requested that in Lieu thereof the Sum be contributed towards the Establishment of a publick Library. On the 5th of August, Mr. Bigelow, with the Consent of the Donors, tendered the Amount (\$1000), to the city Government, in a Letter, from which the following is an Extract :

“The Want of such an Institution in our Midst is generally acknowledged. It has an important prospective Bearing upon the moral and intellectual Character of the People of Boston, and I have Reason to know that there are many Persons in this Community who are ready to tender valuable Offerings for the Purpose in View, as soon as it shall be known that the city Government is willing to receive such Donations.”

The generous Donation of Mr. Bigelow was gratefully accepted, and the Committee of the city Government on the Library was directed to “proceed with as little Delay as possible, and as far as the Means in their Hands would justify, to carry into Effect the Establishment of a Free Publick Library.” Two Days subsequently, on the 7th of August, the Hon. Edward Everett tendered to the city Government his large Collection of Publick Documents,

the Contributions alluded to by Mr. Bigelow in his Letter to Mr. Winthrop in 1849. This Contribution was exceedingly valuable. It consisted of publick Documents and State Papers, in all to the Number of one thousand bound Volumes. Mr. Everett stated in his Letter that he had devoted a great Deal of Time, Labor and Expense in collecting those Documents. The Volumes embrace the most important Documents from the Foundation of the Federal Government down to the Year 1840. In this Letter Mr. Everett strongly urged the Importance of erecting a Building for the publick Library, and said :

“ Such a Library would put the finishing Hand to that System of Education which lies at the Basis of the Prosperity of Boston, and, with her benevolent Institutions, gives her so much of her Name and Praise in the Land.”

The city Council accepted this Donation, and voted to receive the Volumes whenever a suitable Place should be provided in which to deposit them. On the 7th of June, 1851, Mr. Everett transmitted the Volumes to the city Council, accompanying them with a Catalogue, and with another Letter, in which he again urged the Erection of a suitable Building for a publick Library. The Liberality of Mr. Everett was soon imitated by several other publick spirited Citizens, who presented many valuable Volumes to the Library.

Early in 1852, the Hon. Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of the City, in his inaugural Address again called

the Attention of the city Council to the Free Public Library. His Remarks were referred to the joint Standing Committee on the Library, who, in conformity with his Recommendations, reported, April 29, in favor of choosing five Citizens at large, who, with the joint Committee of the city Council, should constitute a Board of Trustees. They also recommended the immediate Appointment of a Librarian, in accordance with which Recommendation the present Librarian, Edward Capen, was elected on the 13th of May, the Board of Trustees being chosen on the 24th of the same Month.

One of the first Acts of the Board of Trustees was to report in accordance with Instructions from the Common Council, "upon the Objects to be attained by the Establishment of a publick Library, and the best Mode of effecting them." This Report was drawn up by Mr. Everett, and was an able and forcible Paper, setting forth in glowing Language the Advantages of the publick Library, discussing a Plan for its Formation, showing the several Classes of Books which ought to be comprised in such a Library, and considering some of the Details of the Plan of Organization. The Trustees did not deem it expedient to recommend, in the existing State of the Finances of the City, an Appropriation for the Erection of a Building, but conceived that there were Advantages in a more gradual Course of Measures, in the Continuance of such moderate and frugal Expenditures on the Part of the City as had been already authorized and

commenced for the Purchase of Books and the Compensation of the Librarian. In order, however, to put the Library into Operation with the least possible Delay, the Trustees proposed to the city Government to appropriate for this Purpose the ground Floor of the Adams School-house in Mason Street. This Recommendation was adopted, and soon after the Rooms still occupied by the Library were opened for the Reception of Books. In September of the same Year Samuel Appleton, Esq. enclosed to Mayor Seaver a Check for \$1,000, to be devoted to the Purchase of Books for the Library.

But the Free Publick Library thus humbly, though successfully commenced, had yet in store a Donation which was at once to place it upon a liberal Foundation, and to establish its Usefulness upon a sure Basis. At about the Time the first Report of the Board of Trustees, above alluded to, was issued, the city Government were engaged in negotiating a Loan with the House of Baring Brothers & Co. Mayor Seaver transmitted among other Documents to Joshua Bates, Esq., a Native of Boston and a Member of that Firm, a Copy of the Report of the Library Trustees. On the 1st of October, 1852, Mr. Bates addressed a Letter to Mayor Seaver, stating that he had perused the Report with great Interest, "being impressed with the Importance to the Rising and the future Generations of such a Library as is recommended." In order to accelerate its Accomplishment, and esta-

blish the Library at once on a Scale which would do Credit to the City, Mr. Bates tendered the Sum of \$50,000 for the Purchase of Books. This munificent Offer was promptly accepted by the city Government, and on the 10th of March, 1853, Mr. Bates wrote to Mayor Seaver, authorizing him to draw on him "for a Sum sufficient to contribute a Fund of fifty thousand Dollars, to be held by the City of Boston in Trust," upon the following Conditions:

"That its entire Income, but only its Income, shall in each and every Year hereafter be expended in the Purchase of such Books of permanent Value and Authority as may be found most needed and most useful, and that the City will, so soon as it may conveniently be done, provide, and always hereafter maintain a suitable Establishment for a Free Publick Library, in which Arrangements shall be made for the comfortable Accommodation at one and the same Time, and at all proper Hours of the Day and Evening, for at least one hundred Readers."

In accordance with a Vote of the city Council, the Mayor drew upon Mr. Bates for the Sum of \$50,000, which was Invested in the city Bonds as a permanent Fund for the Increase of the Library. The Fund was soon after increased by another munificent Donation from one of the most wealthy and distinguished Citizens of Boston, the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, who on the 11th of April, 1853, in a Letter to the Mayor and Aldermen, offered for

the Acceptance of the City of Boston, in Aid of their city Library, the Sum of ten thousand Dollars—

—— “to be forever held and treated as a trust Fund; the Income of which shall be used exclusively for the Purchase of Books for said Library, and if from any Cause whatever there shall at any Time happen a Diminution of the Capital, then the Income is to accumulate, and be added to the Capital, until its original Amount shall be entirely restored.”

This Donation was invested in like Manner as that of Mr. Bates, and these two Donations, with that of Mr. Bigelow—in all \$61,000—constitute a permanent Fund, yielding an annual Income of \$3,660 for the gradual Increase of the Library. To this the City has added annually a liberal Sum. An Addition to the permanent Fund of the Library to the Amount of \$10,000, will probably soon be realized from the liberal Bequest of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, which is to be paid within three Years of the Probate of his Will.

The Free Publick Library has had many other liberal Benefactors besides those whose munificent Donations have founded the Library upon a permanent Basis. Among these may be mentioned the lamented James Brown, who contributed \$500, James Nightengale, \$100, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, \$300, N. I. Bowditch, \$200, and Mrs. S. I. K. Shepard, \$1,000.

On the 24th of February, 1853, an Order was

passed by the city Council, authorizing the Committee on the Library, in Conference with the Board of Trustees, to purchase a suitable Site for the Erection of a Building which should be fully adapted to the Purposes of the Library and fulfill the Conditions of the Donation of Mr. Bates. Accordingly the Committee purchased an Estate on Somerset Street, which, as not being sufficiently central, was subsequently sold, and four very eligible Lots were purchased on Boylston Street and Van Rensselaer Place, upon which the Edifice represented in the Cut, has been erected.

The Building is in the Roman Style of Architecture, the Exteriour being quite plain, with the Exception of the Front, being constructed of faced Brick, with Connecticut free-stone Dressing. It shows two Stories high in Front. The Basement, which is quite light and airy, is nearly all below the Grade of Boylston Street. The Building is rectangular, 82 Feet wide, by 116 Feet long, with two Towers $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 Feet, one at each Corner. The Basement is 11 Feet high, the first Story $21\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and the second or principal Story 52 Feet. The first Floor is divided into five Apartments by brick Walls, designated as follows: Vestibule, Conversation and Delivery Room, General Reading Room, Special Reading Room (for Ladies), and Circulating Library Room.

A spacious Entrance through three Sets of richly carved oak Doors leads to the Vestibule, which occupies the central Portion of the Front of the

Building, and which is 22 Feet wide by 44 Feet deep, and 22 Feet high. The Vestibule contains the main Stair-case, which commences in two Parts, one six Feet wide on each Side, both landing upon a Platform at an Elevation of ten Feet, and thence converging into one Flight, ten Feet wide, to the main Hall. The Conversation Room, which is entered from the Foot of the Vestibule, occupies the central Portion of the east Side of the Building on the first Story, and is 34 Feet wide, by 50 Feet deep, and 12 Feet high. This Room forms a Kind of inner Vestibule, with delivery Counters for the Circulating Library, and Entrances to the Special and General Reading Rooms. It is finished quite plain, with marble Floor, and Walls and Ceilings laid off in panel Work. The Special Reading Room, for Ladies, occupies the northeast front Corner of the Building, and is 27 Feet wide by 44 Feet deep, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high. It is intended to accommodate one hundred Readers, having six circular Tables surrounding the elaborately ornamented iron Columns, which support the Ceiling. The Walls and Ceiling are tastefully laid off in panel Work, exquisitely tinted and gilded. The Floor is of Marble, like nearly all the Floors throughout the Building, the iron Columns resting upon Bases of fine Italian Marble. The Arrangements for lighting this and all the Rooms are complete and ample, and the Gas-fixtures are Models of Neatness and Appropriateness. The General Reading Room is

in the northwest Corner of the Building. It is 28 Feet wide by 78 Feet deep, and of the same Height with the special Reading-room. It is also similarly furnished, and will accommodate two hundred Readers.

The Circulating Library Room occupies the Remainder of the first Floor, being upon the south End. It is 78 Feet wide by 34 Feet deep. It is shelved for forty thousand Volumes. The Decorations are very few. It is plainly finished, with iron Balconies, and circular Stairs, and connects with the Basement and upper Parts of the Building by an iron Staircase in the east Tower, and with the main Hall by a circular iron Staircase. It is also in Communication with the main Hall by Means of Dumb-waiters. Leading from this Room there are in the west Tower two Rooms for the Librarian and Assistants. There is also a Room belonging to this Floor, directly over the Conversation Room, an Apartment for Stowage of Books, 9 Feet high in clear, and 34 Feet square.

The entire upper Story is occupied by the splendid main Hall and Library. This Hall has a clear Space of 38 Feet wide, by 92 Feet deep, and 58 Feet high, surrounded by three Stories of Alcoves, thirty arranged on each Side, 9 by 14 Feet in clear, and 12 Feet high, each with three Stories of Corridors on each End to correspond with the Alcoves in Height, and finished in the Roman-Corinthian, ornate Style. The Partitions between the Alcoves are faced with three-quarters Diameter, full, rich

Corinthian Columns, standing upon Pedestals of the best Italian Marble, highly polished. The Columns, Capitals, Bases and Pedestals, occupy nearly the Height of the three Stories of Alcoves, and support semi-circular Arches with rich Archivaults, Keystones, &c., which in turn support a full, rich Corinthian Cornice, without Architrave, whereon rests the Lantern. The Lantern is finished with coved Angles, having perpendicular circle-headed Windows, with Arches intersecting the coved Angles, and separated by heavy Ribs supporting a deep-sunk diamond panel Ceiling, relieved with rich carved Mouldings, pendant Drops, &c. The Floor of the clear Space is of Marble, and that of the Alcoves is of southern Pine, bedded in Cement, on brick Arches. The Alcoves on the main Floor are shelved for Books, in accordance with the decimal System proposed by Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, having ten Shelves, in Height, divided into ten Spaces in Length, making one hundred Spaces in each Alcove. The Shelves are of Wood, covered with a fire-proof Solution of Glass, &c. Each Alcove, besides being lighted from the clear Space, is also illuminated by a Skylight directly from the Roof, and the rear End of the Alcove being constructed in a V shape, leaves no dark Corner. The Alcoves on the first Floor are protected by iron Railings in Front from the Publick, and have Openings between each for the Passage of the Librarians, and also four Flights of circular iron Stairs, connecting with the two Tiers of Galleries. The

grand Hall is one of the most beautiful in the Country, and for perfect Proportion, Neatness of Colour, and exquisite Taste of Decoration, can hardly be surpassed the World over.

The Building occupied about two and a half Years in Construction, and cost, including the Finishings, \$247,051. The Land and Preparation cost \$116,582, making a Total of \$363,633. It was constructed from Designs by, and under the Superintendence of Charles K. Kirby, whose Plan was selected from among twenty-four presented by Boston Architects in Answer to an Advertisement by the Commissioners. The corner Stone of the Structure was laid by the Mayor of the City, on the 17th of September, 1855; and on the 1st of January, 1858, the new Building was dedicated, with appropriate Ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, his Honour Mayor Rice, and Hon. Edward Everett.

As soon as Information was received by Mr. Bates, in London, that the Erection of a Library was commenced, he addressed a Communication to the Mayor, signifying his Wish, in order to render the Library immediately and generally useful to the Publick, in addition to the Sum of \$50,000 originally given by him, to purchase a considerable Number of Books in the various Departments of Science and Literature, and to present them to the City for the publick Library. This new and most liberal Offer was gratefully accepted, and in

accordance with the Request of Mr. Bates, the Trustees, with the special Assistance of Prof. Jewett and a Number of literary and scientific Gentlemen of known Eminence, prepared, with great Care, Lists of Works in various Departments of Knowledge, which they deemed most important for the Library. The Number of Volumes thus indicated amounted to 35,000, and the Lists, after having been carefully revised, were transmitted to the Agents of Mr. Bates in London, Paris, Leipzig and Florence. The Books were procured and forwarded with great Promptness. The first Arrival was in May, 1856. In less than a Year and a half 142 Boxes had been received, containing 21,374 Volumes, the Cost of which, according to the Invoices, was \$38,893. Others are constantly arriving, and it is probable that the aggregate money Value of this munificent Donation of Mr. Bates, will equal the Amount originally contributed by him as a permanent Fund for the Use of the Library. The city Government has very properly provided that a Bust of Mr. Bates, in Marble or Bronze, shall be placed in the publick library Building, as an enduring Memorial of the city's Obligation and Gratitude.

It should be mentioned in this Connection that George Ticknor, Esq., one of the Trustees, visited Europe in 1856, to confer with and render such Assistance as might be desirable to Mr. Bates in carrying out his noble Purpose. He not only

made Arrangements personally for the Purchases in the German and Italian Departments, but established Agencies, secured the good Offices of some of the most accomplished Librarians and Bibliographers of Europe, and in other Ways materially subserved the Interests of the Library. The Books received from Europe were placed in the Care of Professor C. C. Jewett, formerly Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, under whose Supervision they have been catalogued and arranged upon the Shelves.

The active Operations of the Library have been attended with great Success. On the 20th of March, 1854, the Books then comprising the Library, which had been temporarily placed in the lower Story of the Building of the Normal School, in Mason Street, were offered to the Publick for Use in the Reading-room attached to the Library; and on the 2d of May following, the Books were first circulated among the Citizens for home Use—a Privilege which has been continued to the present Time, with the Exception of short Periods, when the Library has been closed for the usual annual Examination.

In November, 1857, when the last Examination of the Library was made by a Committee, in compliance with a Requisition of the library Ordinance, the Number of Volumes appertaining to the Institution (including the Books received from the last liberal Donation of Mr. Bates), amounted to about

56,000; to which should be added 16,000 or more Pamphlets. The Number of Books at the present Time is about 65,000.

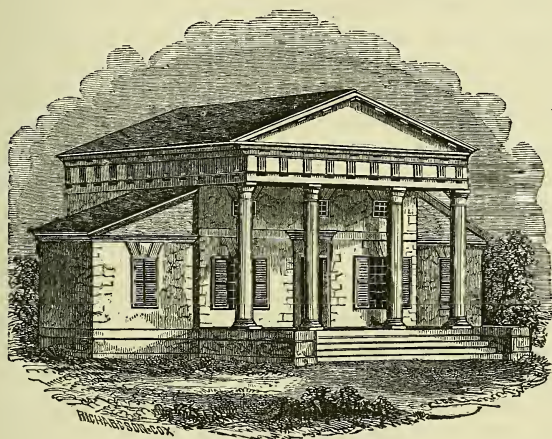
During the Time that the Library has been open to the Publick, the Books have been very actively circulated. In the Aggregate, about 90,000 Volumes a Year have been delivered to Borrowers for home Use; and on one Occasion the large Number of 730 Volumes were lent in a single Day.

Thus have been sketched somewhat at Length, the leading Events in the History of the Rise and Progress of the Free Public Library of Boston. The Institution is one of which her Citizens have every Reason to be proud. It is the Culmination of that great educational Structure of which the primary Schools are the foundation Stones. Rising in regular Gradation therefrom are the Grammar Schools, the Latin School, the English High School, the Normal School for Girls, and the Free Public Library. The Children of the City are received at the Portals of this Edifice, instructed in the very Elements of Learning, then conducted Step by Step to the higher Branches, until they become fitted for the active Duties of Life, and to become good and useful Citizens, when the Departments of Science, of Art and of Literature are freely thrown open to them, in the rich Stores of Learning which are treasured upon the Shelves of the publick Library. May the Interest which is now felt in this excellent Institution continue unabated, and may it

go on indefinitely in its Work of gathering that which is better than Riches and more precious than Gold.

CHARLES C. JEWETT, A. M., *Superintendent.*
EDWARD CAPEN, *Librarian.*

NOTE.—The foregoing Account has been taken mainly from the Boston Journal, and Boston Courier, with slight Alterations and Changes.



REDWOOD LIBRARY.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT PARIS.

825,000 Vols.

THE Imperial Library at Paris is justly considered as the finest in the World. It was commenced under the Reign of King John, who possessed only 20 Volumes; but the Number was so increased by his Successor, Charles V., who constructed a Library in one of the Towers of the Louvre, that, at his Death in 1380, they amounted, according to Le Prince, to 910 Volumes, several of them superbly illuminated by John of Bruges, the best Artist in Miniatures of that Time. This precious Collection was nearly destroyed during the Troubles in the Reign of Charles VII.; but what remained was recovered and greatly improved by Charles VIII., who added to it the choice Books, still to be identified by the curious Visitor, which he carried off to France, after the Conquest of Naples. Francis I. united it in 1544 with that of Fontainebleau, which had been enriched by valuable Greek Manuscripts brought from the East. Henri IV. was also a munificent Benefactor. He appointed the celebrated Historian De Thou, to be Keeper; brought the Royal Library back to Paris, after an Absence of nearly a Century (it had been removed to Blois before its Transfer to Fontainebleau); and added to it, the fine Collection of Manuscripts,—more than 800 in Number, and chiefly Greek—which had been formed by Catherine de Medicis. From this Period the Royal Library continued to receive constant Accessions. In 1684

it possessed 50,547 Volumes ; at the Death of Louis XIV., upwards of 70,000 ; in 1775 it amounted to 150,000 ; and by 1790 it had increased to about 200,000. Then came the enormous, and for a long Time the almost chaotick Acquisitions which accrued from the revolutionary Confiscations. At present it contains about 825,000 printed Volumes, 85,000 Volumes of Manuscripts, 300,000 Charters and Deeds, and 500,000 Pamphlets or Tracts.

In 1667, Louis XIV., having ordered all the Medals and Curiosities contained in the royal Residences to be collected together, caused them to be deposited in this Library. Learned Antiquarians, sent into foreign Countries, augmented this Collection ; rare and precious Objects were successively acquired ; and the Library at present possesses the richest and most varied Collection that exists in Europe. The Cabinet of Engravings, also founded by Louis XIV., is composed of Paintings on Vellum, Drawings, and an immense Collection of Prints, from the Discovery of Engraving to the present Time. It contains more than 1,500,000, arranged in about 12,000 Volumes and Portfolios. In these Numbers is included a noble Series of Portraits, exceeding 60,000, arranged as far as possible, in chronological Order. A second and still larger Collection of Portraits, formed by the Debures—nearly 67,000 in Number—has been recently purchased, and arranged in alphabetical Order. Large Selections of Prints are constantly exhibited to all Comers, under Glass.

The Imperial Library is at present divided into the following Departments, viz: 1st. Printed Books; 2d. Manuscripts, Charters and Deeds; 3d. Coins, Medals, engraved Stones, and other antique Monuments; 4th. Engravings; 5th. Maps, Charts and Plans. These five Departments form five distinct Establishments, which, by their Importance and the Richness of their Treasures, exceed everything of the Kind that is, as yet, to be found in other Countries. A Decree of 1556, which fell, or partially fell, into Disuse during the Troubles of the Fronde, was renewed in 1689, imposed on Publishers the Obligation of furnishing to the Library of the King, Copies of all Works printed with Copyright; and each Copy was required to be bound. At present the Law prescribes the Deposit of Copies of all Books (as well as Maps and Engravings) printed; but the Condition requiring them to be bound is dispensed with. The yearly Increase from this Source alone is stated to be 12,000 Volumes.

The Additions from the Vatican Library, selected by the French Commissioners in 1797, were particularly valuable, amounting to 501 Manuscripts. Of these, 20 were Hebrew; 40 Syriac; 19 Coptic; 11 Chinese; 133 Greek, amongst which was the celebrated Codex Vaticanus of the Septuagint; 176 Latin, including the famous Virgil, Terence, Horace, Cæsar, Plautus, and other ancient classical Manuscripts; besides many other Manuscripts illustrative of the ninth and tenth Centuries. Numerous Manuscripts in modern Languages were also

seized in virtue of the compulsory Treaty of Tolentino, particularly the Comedia of Dante, transcribed by Boccaccio, the Arcadia of Sannazaro, Michael Angelo's Letters, and also those of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; besides 136 early printed Books, 13 Etruscan Vases, and 737 ancient Coins. To these were added the Manuscripts and early printed Books collected by the French in other Parts of Europe, to which their victorious Eagles had penetrated. But the Events of 1814 and 1815 were followed by a large Restitution of the literary Treasures, as well as of the Works of Art, acquired by Right, or rather by Abuse, of Conquest. Of the Contents of this magnificent Collection, it would be impossible, in a Sketch like this, to give anything like Details. It is rich in every Branch and Department, unique in some, and as a whole unrivalled. Of Books printed upon Vellum, it contains 1467, being the finest and most extensive Collection in the World. The total Number of Books of this Sort extant does not exceed 2700. Lord Spencer's Collection, which is the richest in Great Britain, only contains 108. The following are a few of the literary and artistick Treasures accumulated in the Library, described by Dr. Dibdin, in his Bibliographical Tour in France and Germany, Volume II.

1. *Manuscripts.* Latin Bible of Charles the Bald. A magnificent folio Volume, deposited in the Library by Baluze, the head Librarian to Colbert. Book of the Gospels of the Emperor Lotharius,

executed in the Year 855, and among the most precious Specimens of early Art in the Collection. On the Cover are the royal Arms. Psalterium, Latinè, 8°. The Religious Manual of St. Louis. It is in wooden Covers, wrapped in red Velvet. The Vellum is singularly soft, and of its original pure Tint. Historical Paraphrase of the Bible. Latin and French. Folio. Containing according to Camus in his *Notices et Extraits*, Vol. VI, upwards of 5000 Illuminations. Such a Work could not now, in his Estimation, be executed under 100,000 Francs. Evangelium Sti Johannis. A small oblong folio Manuscript of the Eleventh Century, bound in red Velvet. It is executed in large coarse Gothick and Roman Letters of Gold. Breviary of John, Duke of Bedford. "The last, and by much the most splendid Illumination in this Breviary, is the Assumption of the Virgin, for which the Artists of the Middle Age, and especially the old Illuminators, seem to have reserved all their Powers, and upon which they lavished all their Stock of Gold, Ultramarine and Carmine." This Breviary is one of the most minute, elaborate and dazzling Works of the Kind extant. Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis. A small Folio. One of the most superb and beautiful Books, of its Class, in the Library. Hours of Anne of Brittany. "Of all the Volumes in this most marvellous Library, this is deemed the most precious." It measures 12 Inches by 7½. Cité de Dieu. 2 Vols. Folio. Magnificent Shew Books, similar in Size and Style

of Art, to the Manuscript of Valerius Maximus, in the British Museum. Tite-Live. Folio. A noble Manuscript of the 15th Century. L'Histoire Romaine. 3 Vols. Folio. Among the Shew Books. The Binding is gorgeous, and in a fine State of Preservation. Royal Biography of France. Folio. The Nonpareil of its Kind, being a Book of Portraits, with intermixed Illuminations. Lancelot du Lac, Tristan, Le Roy Artus, Roman de la Rose, and other Romances. A Book of Tournaments. Folio. A marvellous Volume in a perfect Blaze of Splendour.

2. *Early Printed Books.* Horæ Beatæ Virginis, Greek. Printed by Aldus. 1497. 12°. "Perhaps the rarest Aldine Volume in the World, when found in a perfect State." There are only ten known *perfect* Copies of this Book, of which six are in England. The Shyppe of Fooles. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 1509. 8°. A far famed Volume, upon Vellum, bound in red Morocco. Pfalterium, Latinè. Printed by Fust and Schoiffher. 1457. Folio. Editio Princeps. Bought at the M'Carthy Sale for 12,000 Francs. Only seven Copies of it known in the World. Biblia Latina. (Supposed to have been printed in 1455.) Folio. This is the famous Edition called the Mazarine Bible, upon which Bibliographers have prepared so many Disquisitions. This Copy, which is upon Paper, is *the Copy* of all Copies. Durandi Rationale Div. Off. Printed by Fust and Schoiffher. 1459. Folio. Biblia Latina. Printed by Pfister,

at Bamberg, 1461. 3 Vols. Folio. The rarest of all Latin Bibles, when found in a perfect State. Sts. Augustinus de Civitate Dei. Printed in the Soubiaco Monastery. 1467. Folio. "A fine Copy of this resplendent Volume, which is truly among the Master-pieces of early Printing." Grammatica Rhythmica. Printed by Fust and Schoiffher. 1466. Folio. This very meagre little Folio, consisting of but eleven Leaves, was bought at the Sale of Cardinal Lomenie's Library for *three thousand three hundred Livres*. There is but one other known Copy of it in the World. Vocabularius. Printed by Bechtermuntze. 1467. Quarto. Editio Princeps. One of the rarest Books in the World. Virgilius. Printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz. 1469. Folio. Editio Princeps. "The enormous Worth and Rarity of this exceedingly precious Volume may be estimated from this very Copy having been purchased, at the Sale of the Duke de la Valiere's Library, in 1783, for *four thousand one hundred and one Livres*." Virgilius. Printed by Vindelino de Spira. 1470. Upon Vellum. Plinii Hist. Naturalis. Printed by J. de Spira. 1469. Folio. Editio Princeps. A beautiful Book-gem upon Vellum. Livius. Printed by Vindelino de Spira. 1470. Folio. A magnificent Copy in two Volumes, upon Vellum. "I know that 500 Guineas were once offered for a Copy of this most extraordinary Book.—*Dibdin*. Boccaccio Il Decamerone. Printed by Valdarfer. 1471. Folio. The famous Edition of the more famous Copy sold at

the Sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's Library for £2,260. *Homeri Opera*. Greek. 1488. Folio. Editio Princeps. *Croniques de France*. Printed by Verard. 1493. 3 Vols. Folio. Upon Vellum. Coloured wood Cuts, red morocco Binding.

Hitherto there has been no complete Catalogue of the Imperial Library. That of Labbe, printed in 1653, in quarto, treats of some Manuscripts, which are divided into historical and chronological, biblical and theological, epistolary and diplomattick, technical and philological. Anicet Melot's Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Royal Library was printed at Paris, 1739-44, in 4 Volumes. Folio. The first Volume contains the oriental Manuscripts; the second the Greek; and the third and fourth the Latin. Besides these, the Collection has furnished the Materials for a Work, published in successive Volumes, by the Academy of Inscriptions, under the Title of *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi (or Nationale) et autres Bibliothèques*. The first Volume, quarto, is dated 1787, the seventeenth, 1851. This, however, is rather a Collection of Dissertations, and Descriptions of particular Manuscripts, than a descriptive Catalogue. The French Manuscripts are described with great Accuracy, by M. Paulin Paris, in his Work, *Les Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi*. 7 Vols. 8°. Paris, 1836-48.

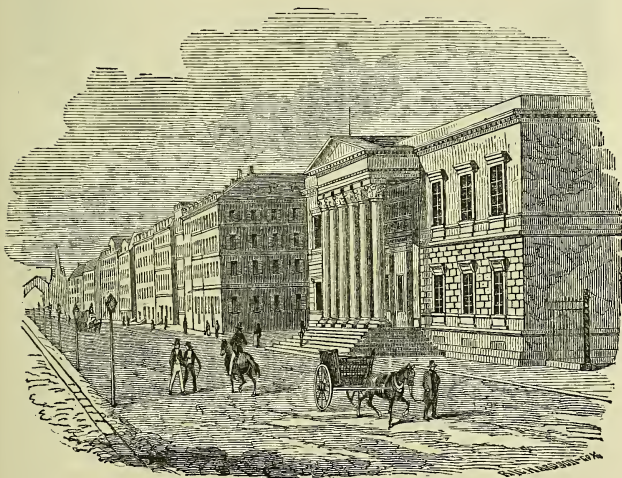
Of the printed Books in the then Royal Library, there appeared a Catalogue compiled by the Abbés Sallier, Boudot, Capperonnier, and others, in 6 Vols.

Folio. Paris. 1739-50. It contains only the Classes Theology, Belles-Lettres, and a Part of Jurisprudence. After the Lapse of a Century, the Want of a general Catalogue having been felt, the Deficiency is about to be supplied, by Direction of the present Emperor. The Task has been undertaken with Energy and carried on with an Amount of Success worthy of the Collections which have accumulated. The new Catalogue commences with the Class of French History. It is printed in large quarto, in double Columns, the Books chronologically arranged under the different Reigns or Periods of Government. The three Volumes already published, 1855-6, according to an Enumeration prefixed, include 45,729 Articles. The fourth Volume, which completes the Class, is in the Press. This will soon be followed by other Classes or Divisions.

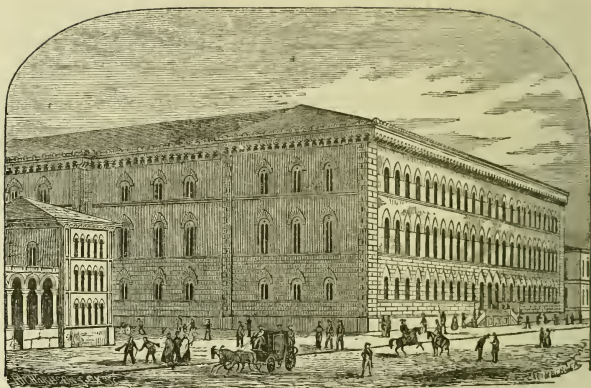
The Building in which this vast Collection is deposited is the immense Hotel formerly occupied by Cardinal Mazarin, embracing the entire Space between the Rue Vivienne, Rue Richelieu, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and Rue Colbert. It is destitute of all external Ornament, and of a dark and dingy Tint. Its Length is 540 Feet, its Breadth 130 Feet; its total Surface, including the Courts, is 152,853 square Feet. The Interior is occupied by a Court, 300 Feet in Length by 90 in Breadth, surrounded with Buildings presenting two Styles of Architecture, one that of the ancient Hôtel de Nevers, the other of a more modern Date. At the Extremity is a small Garden, with a Statue of

Charles V. and a Fountain. The annual Sum allowed for the Support of the Imperial Library is about \$80,000. Except on Sundays and Holidays, it is open daily from ten until three o'Clock. Every Book that can be found is brought to Applicants; and literary Men of known Respectability are permitted to take Books to their own Residences.

NOTE.—The above Facts are gathered from the Encyclopædia Britannica, with Additions and Changes.



VIEW OF THE FRANKFORT CITY LIBRARY.



ROYAL LIBRARY AT MUNICH.

600,000 Vols.

THIS Library, founded about 1660, by Albert V., Duke of Bavaria, is the most extensive Collection in Germany, ranking in Size and Importance next to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. It contains about 600,000 Volumes of printed Books, besides upwards of 100,000 Volumes of Duplicates, which were recently on Sale, and 22,000 Volumes of Manuscripts. From a Discourse on the Origin and Increase of the Library, delivered in 1784, by Steigenberger, the Librarian (and translated into Latin by Vitali), it appears that the Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, and Latin Manuscripts, which it contained, formed even then a precious Treasure. Since that Period

vaſt Additions have been made to all Departments of the Collection.

The Library, which formerly occupied a College that had belonged to the Jeſuits, is now removed to a magnificent new Building, in the Style of a mediæval Italian Palace, which was commenced in 1822 and completed in 1842. It is ſituated in Ludwig Street, and is eaſily recognised by four Statues of Ariſtotle, Thucydides, Hippocrates and Homer, placed upon the Steps before the principal Entrance.

From the ground Floor, where the general Archives of the Kingdom are preſerved, a magnificent Staircaſe aſcends between two marble Colonnades to the Library. The Entrance to the firſt Library-room is adorned with two Statues, one of the Founder of the Library, Duke Albert V., the other of Louis I., to whom the Building is due. This is the Hall from whence Books are loaned. After this is a large Hall, devoted to the Purpoſe of Reading and Study, and open to the Publick daily, from eight o’Clock until one, except on Fête-days and Holidays. A ſeparate Hall, aſſigned to the Reading of periodical Reviews, and of literary and ſcientifiſk Journals, is reſerved for Members of the Academy and for Profeſſors in the Univerſity. The loaning of Books is reſtricted to theſe Perſons juſt mentioned, to publick Officers of at leaſt the Rank of Counſellor, and Reſident in Munich, and to Perſons who obtain ſpecial Permiſſion from the Miniſter of the Interiour. Books are delivered between nine o’Clock and one. Viſitors at the

Library are not allowed to go to the Shelves where the Books are arranged, without being accompanied by one of the Librarians. For the Gratification of Strangers, however, a large Number of the rarest and most curious Books and Manuscripts are displayed in glass Cases, where they can be conveniently seen.

The Library has no Collection of Coins, Medals, Statues, Paintings or Engravings, for there are extended Collections of all these Objects elsewhere in Munich. Printed Books and Manuscripts are the two main Divisions of its Property. The former of these are arranged upon the Shelves into twelve principal Classes, which are still further subdivided into 180 Classes. The twelve main Divisions are the following: 1. Encyclopædick Works, with 11 subordinate Classes; 2. Philology, with 18 subordinate; 3. History, with 40 subordinate; 4. Mathematicks, with 8 subordinate; 5. Physicks, with 13 subordinate; 6. Anthropology, with 4 subordinate; 7. Philosophy, with 3 subordinate; 8. Æstheticks, with 15 subordinate; 9. Politicks, with 6 subordinate; 10. Medicine, with 8 subordinate; 11. Jurisprudence, with 16 subordinate; and 12. Theology, with 38 subordinate Divisions.

The Manuscripts include 580 in Greek; 268 in oriental Languages; 313 in Hebrew; 14,000 in Latin; 4,000 in German; near 600 in French; about 500 in Italian; with some in Swedish, Slavick, English, and other Languages; in all, as has already been stated, not far from 22,000. Among these

may be specified a Greek New Testament, in uncial Letters, of the eighth Century; a Copy of the Latin Gospels, of the same Age; a New Testament in gold and silver Letters, on purple Vellum, of the ninth Century; an Evangelarium and Missal, given by the Emperor Henry II. to the Cathedral of Bamberg, about the Year 1020, most richly decorated with Miniatures of the Byzantine School, the Binding ornamented with carved Ivory and precious Stones; a magnificent Copy of the Seven Penitential Psalms, in four remarkable Folios, exhibiting extraordinary Proofs of the united Skill of the *Scribe*, the *Musician*, the *Painter*, and the *Book Binder*; a Latin Manuscript of the Gospels, in large folio, bound in Ivory and Brass with Borders of Portraits and precious Stones; the Romance of Sir Tristrant, in Verse, written in German, in the 13th Century, and containing fifteen Illuminations; an Office of the Virgin, minutely ornamented, bound in massive Silver washed with Gold, and constituting, according to Dibdin, a Book superiour to anything of its Kind in Europe. The principal Gem, in the Department of illuminated Books of Devotion, preserved in the Royal Library at Munich, is what is called Albert Durer's Prayer Book. This consists of a Set of marginal Embellishments, by the Hand of Albert Durer, in a small folio Volume, of which the Text, written in a very large lower-case Gothick Letter, forms the central Part. They are executed in Colours of bistre, green, purple or pink, with great Beauty

of Conception and Vigour of Touch, affording an additional Proof of the surprising Talents of the Author. The ancient Manuscripts relative to the Art of Musick, amount to a great Number, and are exceedingly curious.

Of printed Books of the fifteenth Century, the Library is stated to possess, besides 50 block Books, some of them from the Haarlem Press, 3,500 without Date, and 6,000 with Dates prior to the Year 1500. Among these may be found the first printed Bible, the Work of Guttenberg and Faust, at Mayence, between 1450 and 1455; a Latin Psalter of the Year 1459, upon Vellum; Le Rational de Durand, of the same Year, printed by Faust and Schöffer; the first Books with Dates which were printed at Augsburg, Nuremberg and Munich; an Attempt at Stereotyping, made in 1553; the Works of Virgil, of which the entire Text is cut upon Copper, &c.

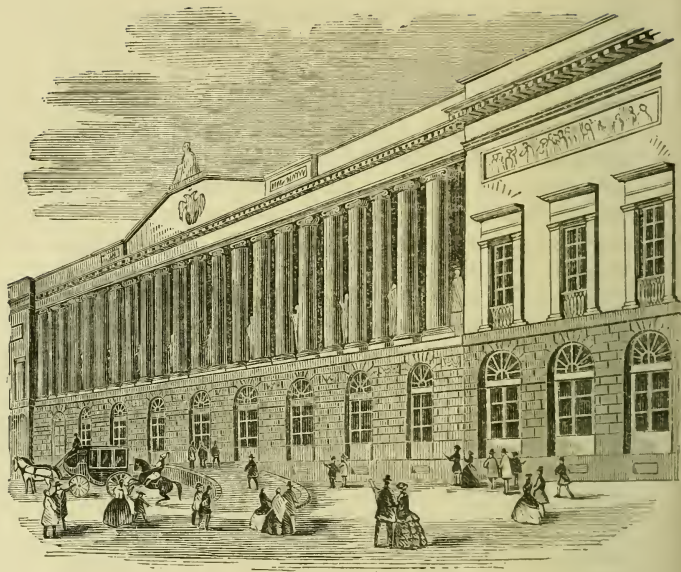
There is no printed Catalogue of the entire Library. The Catalogue in Use consists of a Series of manuscript Volumes, which are deposited in Cases, easy of Access and convenient. Into this Catalogue new Books are entered immediately. The annual Sum allowed for the Increase of the Library is about \$10,000. The daily Management is admirable. The Officers connected with the Library, are, a Chief Librarian, a Sub Librarian, 3 Assistants, 3 Secretaries, and a Clerk, besides Attendants.

In addition to the Royal Library, Munich has

also its University Library, containing about 250,000 Volumes.

The following Account of the Sale by Auction of the Duplicates of the Royal Library at Munich, to which we have already referred, is taken from the London Athenæum. The Sale took place at Augsburg, on the 3d of May, last, continuing the whole Week.

The great Rarity of many of the Books for sale attracted, as was to be expected, much Attention, and on Monday Morning, when the Sale began, there were assembled Booksellers from all Quarters of Europe. From England, we noticed Messrs. Boone and Quaritch, of London, and Stark, of Hull; from Paris, Messrs. Vieweg and E. Trofs; and from Germany, there were all the principal antiquarian Booksellers, as Asher and Stargardt from Berlin, Baer from Frankfort, Weigel from Leipzig, and many others. We quote in Prussian Florins the Prices of some of the principal Works. A slightly defective Copy on Paper of the Mazarine Bible sold for 2,336 Florins, bought for the Emperor of Russia. Latin Bible, undated, but supposed 1465, by Berthold and Richel, 220 fl. A Suit of early Editions of the Bible, in German, followed: the first (see Ebert), 267 fl.; the second, 360 fl.; the third, imperfect, 30 fl.; the fifth, 130 fl.; the sixth, or first dated, Edition, Augsburg, 1477, 300 fl.; the seventh, 95 fl.; the ninth, 111 fl.; and the tenth, 115 fl. A second Volume only of the first Low Saxon Bible brought 334 fl. Castilla Concionero, 1527, imperfect, 530 fl. Percival and Tytarel, 1477, 246 fl. Balbi Catholicon, by Fust, 1460, on Paper, 671 fl.; and the same Edition, on Vellum, 4,410 fl. Thomas-à-Kempis, first Edition, undated, 100 fl. Ciceronis de Officiis, by Fust, 1465, a beautiful Copy on Vellum, 1,950 fl. Missale Ratiboniense, 1518, on Vellum, imperfect, 710 fl. Dante a Landino, 1481, 235 fl. Block Books, Ars Memorandi, 725 fl. St. Johannis Evangelistæ, 1st Edition, 1,420 fl. The 3d Edition of the same curious Work, 1,255 fl. The rare Spanish Edition of 1529 of Marco Polo, 210 fl.



IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

525,000 Vols.

IN the Centre of the modern Capital of Russia, upon one of the most brilliant Streets in the World, the Nevsky Perspective, stands a large and beautiful Edifice, erected in the later Style of Roman Architecture, and devoted to the immense Collections of the Imperial Publick Library. Although this Institution, like other large Libraries,

is a Monument of the Development of human Intellect in all its various Phrases, yet the Officers delight to remember at the same Time that it is a remarkable Trophy of military Glory, owing the principal and most precious Part of its Treasures to the Success of Russian Arms. The Names of Suwarrow and Paskewitch are inseparably attached to the Foundation and Increase of this vast Institution, while to Field-Marshal Prince Volkhonsky, recently Minister of the Imperial Household, was reserved the Work of its definite Organization.

The History of this Collection of Books, originally located in Warsaw, is one of great Interest. The Library was commenced by Polish Counts, of the Zaluski Family, in Cracow, but in 1746 it was removed to Warsaw, where in 1747 it was opened to the Publick and formally inaugurated in Presence of the King of Poland and other high Authorities. At this Time it is said to have numbered three hundred thousand Volumes, of which fifty-two thousand were Duplicates. In 1761, one of the Counts by whose pecuniary Advances it was undoubtedly sustained, becoming embarrassed in his Affairs, transferred the Ownership to the College of the Jesuits then established in Warsaw. In 1794 occurred the Fall of Poland, and the Publick Library with the Archives of the Crown were carried off to St. Petersburg. This Transportation being made by Land, and along Roads which the late Season of the Year rendered almost impracticable, many Boxes of Books suffered from the Inclemency of the

Weather, others were broken or damaged, and the Works which they contained spoiled, misplaced or separated. The Collection was conveyed to the Imperial Cabinet in two Convoys, and after the Inventory had been completed on the 23d February, 1796, it was found that it still amounted to 262,640 Volumes and 24,573 Prints. This Library comprised in general all the best Works, up to the Middle of the seventeenth Century, in the Sciences, the Arts, and the Belles-Lettres. The theological, and, after it, the historical and literary Branches, were the most considerable. The former alone comprehended above 80,000 Volumes. It was also rich in Topography, especially in the Histories of Towns; and the literary Branch included a precious Collection of classical Books and Works on Bibliography; but the Departments of Philosophy, Mathematicks, Physicks, Travels and Antiquities were very incomplete. Such was the Foundation of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg.

An Edifice, ordered by Catharine, having been completed in 1801, the Warsaw Library, still known at that Time as the Zaluski Collection, was removed to its present Accommodations. The Cost of the Building, of which our Engraving is a good Representation, was not far from 60,000 Roubles assignat. The Direction of the Library was at this Time confided to Count Stroganoff, at whose Death in 1811, it was assigned to the Minister of Publick Instruction. Oloueen, however, was really in charge of the Institution from 1812

to 1843, and from that Time to 1849 Bourtourlin held the same Position. In October of the latter Year,¹ the present chief Director was appointed, Baron Korf, a Member of the Council of the Empire, and a Secretary of State. About the same Time the Emperor began to take a more personal Cognizance of the Affairs of the Library, and accordingly in February, 1850, the Jurisdiction was transferred from the Minister of Publick Instruction to that of the Imperial Household. In the same Month, the Regulations now in Force concerning the Use and Management of the Library, were approved and published. In addition to the eminent Names already mentioned, Count Uwaroff, afterwards President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and the well known Writers, Kriloff, Batowshkoff, and Gnaideech, have been at different Times in charge of Portions of the Library.

One of the most remarkable Departments in this noble Collection of Books, is that of the oriental Manuscripts, which, both in Extent and Value, is perhaps unsurpassed. It owes its Origin to the celebrated Zalufski Library, and many Works still retain the Annotations of Count John Zalufski. But a still more important Collection of oriental Writings was received soon after the Establishment of the Library at St. Petersburg. It was that of Dubrofski, who had improved a Residence of twenty Years in different Capitals of Europe, as a Member of the Russian Diplomatick Service, to collect a

Mass of Documents and Books, in all Languages and of every Age. The Disorganization of some of the most valuable Libraries in France, near the Commencement of the present Century, and particularly the Destruction of the Bastile, and of the Abbey St. Germain, and other Monasteries, furnished him with rare Opportunities for the Enlargement of a Collection which was otherwise very rich. On his Return to Russia, the Treasures he had accumulated were purchased by the Emperor Alexander, and placed in the Publick Library. Between 1828 and 1830 five other important Accessions were made. The first was the Library of Ardebil, which had long enjoyed great Renown in Persia, not so much for its Size as its Value. It was brought to St. Petersburg in 1828, and placed by Command of the Emperor, as a Trophy of War, in the Imperial Library. There were in all 166 rare Volumes, comprising, exclusive of Duplicates, 96 different Works. Another Prize gained by the Russian Victories over the Crescent, was brought to St. Petersburg in 1829. It was a Collection of one hundred and forty-eight Volumes, chiefly in Arabick and Turkish, which were taken by Prince Paskevitch, at the Mosque Ahmed, in Akhaltsik. In the same Year, forty-two other Works, a Part captured from the Turks, and a Part purchased from them by their Conqueror, were likewise incorporated in the Imperial Library. The fourth of the Collections to which Allusion has been made, was presented to the Emperor, in

1829, by the Persian Shah, Feth Ali. It included only eighteen Manuscripts, but these were in the most elaborate Style of the caligraphick Art, and were otherwise of high Value. The fifth Collection, numbering sixty-six Volumes, was taken at the Arsenal of Eskiſeraï, in Adrianople, and received in St. Petersburg in 1830.

Thus it will be seen that in two Years alone, the Wars of Russia in the East enriched the publick Library of its Capital with four hundred and twenty Manuscripts of remarkable Value. Among other Means of Increase, the Mission of the Greek Church in Pekin has done its full Share, by contributing for many Years such Works in the Chinese and Tartar Languages, as it has been able to procure. In addition, the duplicate Volumes from the Library of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, and from the Hermitage, or Imperial Museum, have been transferred to the Publick Library. In the Year 1831, nearly 8,000 Volumes taken at Poulavy from the Library of the Princes Tchartoriski, and the large Number of 150,000 Volumes taken at Warsaw, when the Russians re-established their Authority in Poland, were likewise brought to St. Petersburg, as new Trophies of military Power. Since then, by Donation and Purchase, the Library has continued to advance, till now in point of Numbers, at least, it ranks among the first in Europe.

The whole Collection of Books is now arranged in nineteen Departments, namely : 1. Manuscripts ;

2. Works printed in the Russian Empire; 3. Bibliography and literary History; 4. Polygraphy; 5. Philology and ancient Classics; 6. Oriental Writers; 7. History and its Auxiliaries; 8. Theology; 9. Jurisprudence; 10. Philosophy; 11. Belles-Lettres; 12. Fine Arts; 13. Natural Sciences; 14. Medicine; 15. Mathematicks; 16. Technology and Mechanicks; 17. Incunabula; 18. Foreign Works relating to Russia; 19. Engravings.

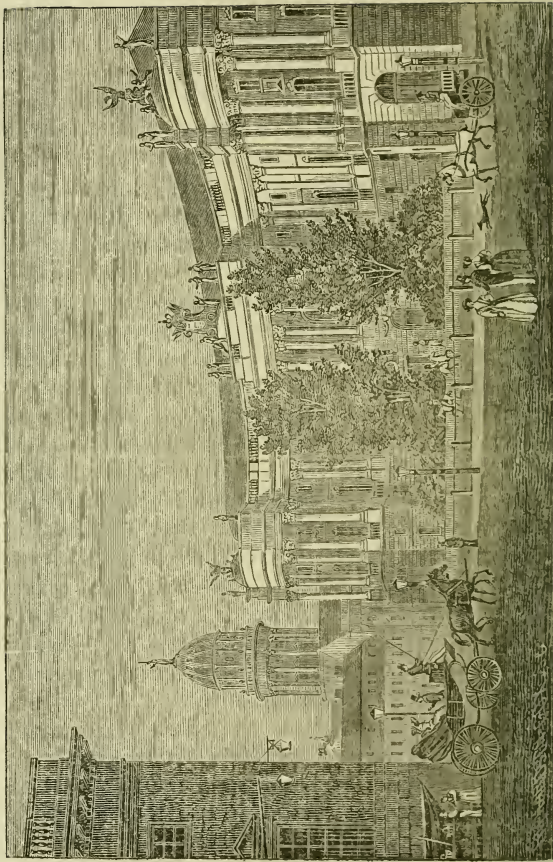
Among the many admirable Things which have been undertaken by the present learned Director-in-Chief, Baron Korf, is the Collection of all printed Works which have ever appeared in Russia, or pertaining to Russia. His Efforts have thus far been highly successful, and through active Agents, he is constantly augmenting this national Department. Works of great Age and Rarity, as well as others more modern, which are prohibited by the Censor from general Circulation, have been thus quietly collected to the Number of many thousands.

There is no complete printed Catalogue of the Books, although an excellent one in Manuscript is found in the Library. There is also a printed Account by Adelung, of the Collection of Dubrofski. In 1852 there was published in French, an admirable Catalogue raisonnée of the Oriental Manuscripts and Xylographs, which forms a royal octavo Volume of more than 700 Pages. It must be remembered that the Study of Oriental Languages is considered of great Importance in Russia, on account of the immense Extent of its eastern Frontier, and the

Variety of Nations with which it is there brought in contact. The Government does all in its Power to encourage this Branch of Study, and perhaps there is no City in Europe, which in Books and Instructors, furnishes so good Opportunities for the Prosecution of oriental Researches, so far, at least, as Language is concerned. The Catalogue just alluded to is understood to be principally indebted to the Labours of M. Dorn, an oriental Scholar, still attached to the Corps of Librarians. Copies of it have been sent, in America, to the Library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and the American Oriental Society in New Haven.

In 1849 the Library amounted to 451,532 printed Volumes, and 20,689 Volumes of Manuscripts. Of late Years, the official Reports have been annually published in the *St. Peterßburger Zeitung*, and reprinted in the *Serapeum*. From these Returns the average yearly Accessions from all Sources, from 1849 to 1857, are found to have been about 8,000 Volumes. The present Total is 525,000 Volumes of printed Books; about 22,000 Volumes of Manuscripts in 41 Languages; 30,000 Autographs in 350 different Collections; 40,000 Engravings, and 60,000 Pamphlets. From an official Document lately published at St. Petersburg, it appears that whilst the Number of Readers in the Library was only 7,720, it rose to 17,897 in 1853, to 27,866 in 1856, and to 31,151 in 1857.

NOTE.—The foregoing Account has been compiled mainly from Norton's Literary Gazette, with Additions, and slight Alterations.



ROYAL LIBRARY AT BERLIN.

ROYAL LIBRARY AT BERLIN.

500,000 Vols.

THE Royal Library at Berlin was founded in the Year 1661. It occupies a large Edifice in the Opera Platz, erected for its Use in 1780, by the distinguished Frederick the second. It is difficult, as indeed it is in all Cases, to state the precise Number of Volumes which it contains, but there are probably not less than 500,000 printed Books, besides somewhat more than 10,000 Manuscripts. The Collection includes Works upon almost all the Sciences, and in nearly all the Languages, but is perhaps most complete in the Sciences. Its oriental Section is very rich, and comprises the entire Series of Sanscrit Manuscripts which had been formed by Sir R. Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal. The manuscript Department includes also several Manuscripts of Veyssière de Lacroze, the celebrated Author of the *Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum*. Liberal Appropriations have been made by the Government, during the last few Years, for the Support of this Library; and, accordingly, about nine thousand Volumes have of late Years been annually added to its Numbers. The annual Amount allowed for the Purchase of Books, is about 10,000 Thalers, and the Sum assigned for the other Expenses of the Institution is not far from 15,000 Thalers. The Building is wanting in architectural Beauty, owing its Shape, it is said, to a Whim of

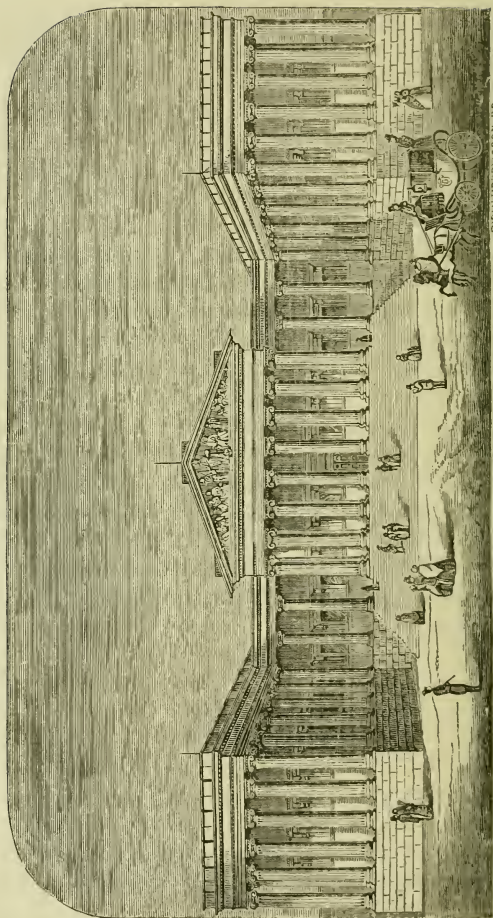
the King, who desired the Architect to take a Chest of Drawers for his Model.

The Library is open for Consultation on week Days, from nine o'Clock until four, and on Sundays, from nine o'Clock until one. Admission is easily obtained to use in the Library such Works as it possesses, and in addition, Books are loaned to Persons connected with the University and with the Government, and, under certain Restrictions, to other Individuals who are known to the Library Officers. It is estimated that the Number of Volumes thus loaned from the Library, is between thirty and forty thousand annually. Dr. Pertz continues to be the head Librarian.

Like other large European Institutions, this Library possesses many rare Incunabula and curious Manuscripts, as well as Books, which are Interesting from the Associations therewith connected. Among these may be mentioned, Luther's Hebrew Bible, the Copy from which he made his Translation, with marginal Notes in his own Hand; the Manuscript of Luther's Translation of the Psalms, with his Corrections in red Ink; the Bible and Prayer Book which Charles I. carried to the Scaffold, and gave before his Death to Bishop Juxon; Guttenberg's Bible, Date 1450-55, on Parchment, being the first Book on which moveable Type was used; a Consular Diptych of Ivory, with Reliefs, Date 416, one of the earliest known; the Codex Wittekindii, a Manuscript of the Gospels of the 9th or 10th Century, given, it is said, by Charle-

magne to Wittekind; several Ivories, or Diptychs of the earliest Christian Times, and of Roman Work; an Album, with six beautiful miniature Portraits, by Luke Cranach; several block Books; the Rationale of Durand, on Vellum; the Aldine Petrarch, &c. The Collection of Historical Portraits is very large, amounting even in 1851, to nearly 30,000.

As a *working Library*, this is generally regarded as one of the best, if not the best, in the World; certainly no large Library upon the Continent is more efficiently managed. It has no printed Catalogue, but in Place thereof there are two excellent ones in Manuscript, both of which may be freely consulted. One of these is alphabetical, extending through 650 Volumes; the other is classified, and extends through 250 Volumes. A new classified Catalogue has been for some Time preparing, and is now nearly ready for the Press. Two printed Catalogues of the Manuscripts have recently been published, in quarto Volumes, with Illustrations.



WILKINSON & CO. LONDON.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

575,000 Vols.

THE British Museum was founded by Sir Hans Sloane, of Chelsea, an eminent Physician, Naturalist and Benefactor of Learning, who, dying in 1753, bequeathed to the Nation his Collection of Medals and Coins, ancient and modern Antiquities, Seals, Cameos, Drawings and Pictures, and his Library, consisting of 50,000 Volumes of Books and Manuscripts, on Condition of the Payment of £20,000 to his Heirs. The British Parliament accepted this Condition, by an Act passed in the Month of June, 1753, and by the same Act directed that the Cottonian Library, a Collection of valuable historical Manuscripts which had been made by Sir Robert Cotton, during the Reign of Elizabeth and James I., and which had been acquired by Government in the Reign of Queen Anne, should be added to the Sloane Collection, together with a Library of about 2,000 printed Volumes, called Major Arthur Edwards's Library, which had existed as an Appendix to the Cottonian Library since 1738, the Year in which it had been bequeathed to the Trustees by its Proprietor. Thus, a considerable Addition was made to the book Department of the Sloane Collection. But this Department was ordered to be still further increased by the Purchase for £10,000, of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts, a splendid Collection of about 7,600 Volumes of

Rolls, Charters, and other historical Documents, which had been accumulated by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his Son and Successor, Edward Harley.

In 1754, Montague House, one of the largest Mansions in the Metropolis, was appropriated for the Reception of these Collections, which have since gradually been increased by the Munificence of successive Parliaments, and by Gifts, Bequests, and Copy-right, constituting at the present Day the great national Institution of which the English Nation is so justly proud, unrivalled in the Variety, Extent and Usefulness of its Treasures, by any similar Institution in the World.

From the rapid Increase of the various Collections, and the Insecurity of the old Montague House, a new and more commodious Structure for the British Museum became necessary. Accordingly, in 1823, the present noble Pile of Buildings, of which our Engraving presents the principal Front, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, was commenced, and in the Summer of 1850 completed, at a Cost amounting to nearly £700,000. It is not far from the Centre of London, a little north of Oxford Street, one of the great Arteries of the City. It has Montague Place on the North, Montague Street on the East, Great Russell Street on the South, and Charlotte Street and Bedford Square on the West. Its Situation is thus admirable for Safety, and for Convenience of Resort from all Parts of London.

The different Departments of the British Museum

are seven in Number, namely : Manuscripts, printed Books, Antiquities, Prints and Drawings, Mineralogy and Geology, Zoology, and Botany. To these should be added the new Reading-room just completed. All of these Departments are under separate Keepers ; to whom and their Assistant-keepers and their Assistants, Attendants and subordinate Officers, in such Strength as the Duties of each Department may require, the Business of the Museum is entrusted as regards the Care and Preservation of the Collections, and the Access of the Publick for the Purposes of Inspection and Study. Some Idea of the Magnitude of the Museum, and of its vast Resources, may be formed by considering that the whole Expenditure for Purchases, and for the Maintenance of the Institution since 1755, independently of the Amount expended on the Buildings since 1823, exceeds the Sum of £1,500,000, or nearly eight Millions of Dollars. The annual Receipts of the Institution, from parliamentary Grants and the Interest of private Bequests, have of late Years been upwards of £50,000. The Receipts for the Year 1847, as given by Mr. R. W. Pearson in the Minutes of Evidence before the Commissioners appointed to examine into the Constitution and Management of the Museum, amounted to £53,999 13s. 6d. independently of special Grants. Of this Amount £21,041, 10s. 3d., or upwards of one hundred thousand Dollars, was expended for Salaries. The total Expenditure for the Year ending

March 31, 1858, as stated in Bent's Literary Advertiser, amounted to £85,992, 2s. 9d.

Our further Account of the British Museum must be confined to the Library and Manuscripts. In 1837, when Mr. Panizzi became Keeper of the printed Books, the Library contained about 235,000 Volumes. In December, 1849, it was found by actual Count to number 435,000 Volumes. In May, 1851, it contained 460,000 Volumes. At present the Library contains 575,000 Volumes of printed Books and 40,000 Volumes of Manuscripts, exclusive of more than 20,000 original Rolls, Charters and Deeds. It has also a noble Collection of Pamphlets, about 200,000 in Number, including the Collections of George Thomason, who lived in the Time of the Commonwealth, a French Collection of 60,000, published during the French Revolution and the one hundred Days, &c. &c. The following chronological Summary of the more important Donations and Purchases since 1753, compiled from Sims's Hand-book to the Library, will serve to illustrate its Progress and present Condition :

1759. A Collection of Hebrew Books, chiefly ancient Editions of valuable Works on Jewish History, Theology and Jurisprudence. 180 Volumes. Presented by Solomon Da Costa. 1762. A unique Collection of Tracts relating to Charles I. and the Commonwealth. 30,000 Articles. Presented by George III. 1766. A Collection rich in Biography. Bequeathed by Rev. Dr. Birch. 1768. A fine Collection of Bibles. Bequeathed by Arthur Onslow. 1780. A Collection of English Plays, formed by Mr. Garrick. Purchased. 1786. A fine Collection of classical Authors. 900 Volumes. Bequeathed by Mr.

Tyrwhitt. 1790. A Collection of biographical Works. 400 Volumes. Presented by S. W. Musgrave. 1799. A splendid Collection, including many rare and valuable Editions of Classics as well as Italian Authors, amounting to 4500 Volumes. Bequeathed by Rev. C. M. Cracherode. 1799. A further Collection of biographical Works, amounting to about 1500 Volumes. Bequeathed by Sir W. Musgrave. 1813. A highly valuable Collection of law Books. Purchased from Francis Hargrave, Esq. 1815. A fine Collection of Books on Music, forming the Collection of Dr. Burney, Author of the History of Music. Purchased. 1815. A Collection of Books, comprising 20,000 Volumes, mostly upon Science, belonging to Baron de Moll. Purchased at Munich. 1818. A fine Collection of printed Books, forming the Library of Dr. Burney, the most remarkable of which were Greek Classics, a Series of Newspapers, in about 700 Volumes, and Materials for a History of the Stage. The whole was valued at about 9,000 Guineas. Purchased by a special parliamentary Grant. 1818. A fine Collection, consisting of 4,391 Articles concerning the Literature of Italy, forming the Ginguené Collection. Purchased. 1820. A splendid Library, particularly Rich in scientific Journals, Transactions of Societies, and Books on Natural History. Consisting of about 16,000 Volumes. Bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks. 1823. The magnificent Library, amounting to about 80,000 Volumes, formed by King George III. This Monarch began to collect a Library in 1762, and laid the Foundation for it by the Purchase of a Library of a very eminent Character at Venice, belonging to Consul Smith, for £10,000. In 1768, Mr. (afterwards Sir Frederick) Barnard, the Librarian, was dispatched to the Continent by his Majesty ; and as the Jesuits' Houses were then being suppressed, and their Libraries sold throughout Europe, he was enabled to purchase, upon the most advantageous Terms, a great Number of valuable Books, including some very remarkable Rarities, in France, in Italy, and in Germany. The entire Collection was formed and arranged under the judicious Direction of Mr. Barnard, assisted by Mr. George Nichol, Bookseller to his Majesty for upwards of half a Century. Its entire Cost was about £130,000. It contains Selections of the rarest Kind, especially of scarce Books which appeared in the first Ages of the Art of Printing ; in particular it boasts of nearly forty Volumes printed by Caxton, a

larger Number than can be found in any other Library, with the Exception of Earl Spencer's. It is also rich in early Editions of the Classicks, in English History, and in Italian, French and Spanish Literature ; and there is likewise a very extensive Collection of Geography and Topography, and of the Transactions of learned Academics. Presented to the Nation by his Majesty George IV. 1825. A remarkable Collection of Works relating to the Topography, and to the local as well as general History of Italy. Presented by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. 1847. A Collection of Chinese Books of the late Robert Morrison, Esq., in 11,500 Volumes. Presented by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. 1847. The Library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, bequeathed in 1846, and removed to the Museum in February, 1847. It consists of 20,240 Volumes, and cost upwards of £54,000. The Books are arranged in a separate Apartment ; and for Rarity, judicious Selection, and Beauty of Condition, and for the Number of Copies of Books on large Paper, it is equal to any Collection of the same Extent that could be named. Among the many choice Treasures, may be mentioned the Mentz Latin Bible, usually known as the Mazarine Bible, by Guttenberg, 2 Volumes on Vellum, printed about the Year 1455 ; Livy, by Sweynheim and Pannartz, printed in 1469, the unique Copy of the first Edition, on Vellum (purchased in 1815 for 860 Guineas) ; the first Edition of Ovid, by Azzoguidi ; a Copy of the Aldine Virgil of 1505 ; a splendid Set of De Bry's Voyages ; an uncut Copy of Purchas's Pilgrims ; a first Shakspeare, 1623, one of the finest known ; and a remarkable Series of the early Editions of Orlando Furioso. 1848. The Collection of Hebrew Literature formed by Dr. Michael, of Hamburg, consisting of 4420 Volumes of Bibles, Commentaries, scientific Works, and Documents illustrative of the History of the Jews. Purchased. The most recent Addition has been, a vast and systematick Selection of Books in every Department of Literature, and in all Languages, chosen with special Reference to the previous Deficiencies of the Library, as they were ascertained on a careful Survey in 1843, and described in Mr. Panizzi's elaborate Report of January 1, 1845.

The Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum is not less valuable and important than that of the printed Books. It embraces several distinct Collections, as follows : (1.) The

Royal Collection, presented to the Nation by George II., in 1757. It contains 1950 Volumes. Among these precious Manuscripts is the Codex Alexandrinus, a Present from Cyril, Patriarch of Constantinople, to King Charles I. It is in four quarto Volumes, written upon fine Vellum, in uncial Characters, probably between the fourth and sixth Centuries, and is believed to be the most ancient Manuscript of the Greek Bible now extant. (2.) The Cottonian Collection, 900 Volumes, purchased in 1700, and added to the British Museum in 1753. It is especially rich in historical Documents, from the Time of the Saxons to that of James I. (3.) The Harleian Collection, 7,639 Volumes, purchased in 1753, for £10,000. (4.) The Sloane Collection, 4,100 Volumes, obtained in 1753. This comprises the chief of Kaempfer's Manuscripts, and also 30 Volumes of Dr. Sloane's Correspondence, Drawings of Animals, &c. (5.) The Lansdowne Collection, 1245 Volumes, acquired in 1807. (6.) The Hargrave Collection, 499 Volumes, purchased in 1813, for £8,000. (7.) The Burney Collection, 524 Volumes, purchased in 1817. (8.) The King's Collection, 438 Volumes, acquired in 1823. (9.) The Egerton Collection, 1613 Volumes, acquired in 1829. (10.) The Arundel Collection, 550 Volumes, acquired in 1831; valued at £3,560. (11.) The additional Manuscripts, as they are called. These consist of smaller Collections, acquired by Purchase or Gift, and are constantly increasing. Among the more important Additions of the last few Years, may be noticed the splendid Bible, in 2 Volumes, of Charlemagne; the celebrated Bedford Missal, executed for John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under Henry VI.; the Correspondence and other Papers relating to the Captivity of Napoleon and St. Helena; and a remarkable Series of Papers of the Florentine Family of Gualterio, extending to about 400 Volumes, and rich in Materials for Italian History during the last Century.

The following Account, abridged from Norton's Literary Register of 1854, will enable one to comprehend at a Glance the general Character and Arrangements of the library and manuscript Departments of the British Museum:

The Library opens out of the Hall on the right

Hand or east Side. On entering, we find ourselves in a handsome Room, 73 Feet long by 33 Feet wide, devoted to the splendid Collection of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. It consists chiefly of rare Editions and Copies of the Classics, many of them unique, all beautifully bound, and in the finest Condition. To several of the Books, Notes, in Mr. Grenville's Hand-writing, are attached; showing at once the great Value of the Bequest, and his own extensive Learning and unwearying Energy and Liberality in the Acquirement of his bibliographical Treasures. On the right-hand Side of the Room is a Bust of Mr. Grenville, presented by Sir David Dundas; and a Table where, as in the Hall, short Guide-books to the Library may be purchased for two Pence. On the left, in handsomely carved glazed Cases, are exhibited two Copies of the celebrated Mazarine Bible, the first Book, as well as the first Bible ever printed with moveable Types, the one on Vellum, belonging to the Grenville Collection, and having been purchased for little short of £500; the first Psalter, being the first Book with a Date and the earliest Example of Printing in Colours, and various other Rarities.

From the Grenville Room we enter the manuscript Department, a large and heavy-looking Room, whose dingy Walls and blackened Ceiling—Strangers to Whitewash for three-and-twenty Years—give it a Sort of solemn, grim, literary Look, that considerably enhances the Effect of the beautiful and interesting Relicks displayed in its Cases. On

either Side of the Door are Cases containing Autographs of great and distinguished Men. In one Division may be seen original Letters of all the great Reformers; in another, those of English Kings; in a third, those of Newton, Locke, Bacon, Pope, &c. In one, the bold, dashing Signature of Rupert; in another the stubborn Hand of Oliver Cromwell. One Case is devoted to Charters of most of the early English Sovereigns (including one of William the Conqueror), another to the Letters of foreign Princes—Napoleon, Peter the Great, Louis XIV., and many more; and still another is filled with various eastern Manuscripts, chiefly intended to illustrate the Variety of Materials used for writing, viz.: Bark, Leaves, Wood, Gold, Silver, &c., and containing some Persian and Chinese Paintings of extraordinary Finish and Brightness. To the left of this, against the Wall, is an upright Case containing an ancient Latin Manuscript of the Bible, supposed to have been the Property of Charlemagne; while immediately opposite are two Rolls of the Hebrew Scripture in a similar Case. In two Table-cases, right and left of the Door, leading out of the Room, which we now approach, are several Manuscripts of almost priceless Value. The most remarkable, though far from the most beautiful of these, is the celebrated Codex Alexandrinus, the most ancient Copy of the Greek Bible known to exist. Beside it is the no less famous Durham Book, being a Copy of the Scriptures in Latin, with a Commentary in Anglo-Saxon, illuminated in a most wonderfully elaborate and beau-

tiful Style, and supposed to have been written between the Years 690 and 720. But the finest of all these Treasures is in the right-hand Table-case. It is a splendid Manuscript of Valerius Maximus, illuminated in a Style of surpassing Beauty and Richness, and exciting Astonishment, no less by the vivid Colouring of the Scenes than by the extreme Accuracy and Finish of the Drawing. We need scarcely add, that its Value is inestimable. In the next Compartment are two or three of the exquisitely illuminated Missals, “by monkyshe Labourre wroughte.”

Passing between two lofty oak Doors, beautifully inlaid with Bronze, we next enter the Royal or King's Library. This magnificent Gallery is of considerable, perhaps disproportionate Length, measuring from Door to Door no less than 300 Feet, and occupying the remaining Portion of the east Wing. It is 41 Feet in Width, except in the middle Compartment, where it increases to 58 Feet, and is 30 Feet in Height—the uniform Elevation of the whole Suit of Rooms. The Floor is of polished Oak, handsomely inlaid; and the Ceiling, especially in the Centre, richly decorated. All the Presses on the ground Floor are protected by trellis Doors of brass Wire, which, with the bright brass Railing of the Galleries, add very much to the Appearance of this splendid Library. In each Recess caused by the additional Width of the Centre are two Corinthian Columns of polished Granite, valued at £1,000 each; the Shafts being

single Blocks nearly 20 Feet high, and 2 Feet 6 Inches in Diameter. This Room contains the Library of King George III., presented by George IV. to the British Nation. In Table-cases on both Sides of the Centre are shown various Objects of typographical and bibliographical Interest. On one Side is a Compartment devoted to early Hebrew Books; on the other, a similar Compartment filled with Aldine Clafficks on Vellum, and numerous other Treasures. A Catalogue of this noble Collection, including the Maps and Charts, prepared by the Librarian, Sir F. A. Barnard, was published in 1820-29, in 6 Volumes imperial folio. Along the whole Length of the King's Library, on its eastern Side, but rising no higher than the Window-fills, is a supplementary Gallery, lately erected; called very appropriately the Long Room. It is devoted to the recent and daily augmenting Accessions to the General Library.

From the King's Library we pass into a Vestibule whence a Staircase leads up to the Natural History Department, and a Door, which faces us, into the eastern or first Reading-room. Thither the Publick are prevented from intruding by a Barrier. Turning sharp to the left, we enter the first Room of the General Library. This is in Part occupied by the Collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks. It is a Room of moderate Size, but giving, like the succeeding Rooms, with one Exception, an Impression of unnecessary Darkeness as well as Loss of Space above the gallery Book-cases.

The next Room in which we find ourselves, and which we enter from the Banksian Room, at the southeast Corner, is called the Great or Large Room—a sufficiently obvious Appellation. It is a Saloon of colossal Dimensions, though much broken up by the Recesses on each Side, the Projections forming which are terminated by square Pillars supporting the Roof. It measures 80 Feet long and 90 Feet wide, and occupies the whole Depth of the north Front, so that it is lighted with Windows on both Sides. All along the Barriers are placed glass Cases, containing bibliographical Rarities of greater or less Value. Here are to be seen Coverdale's Bible, the first complete Edition of the Scriptures in English; The Game and Play of the Chess, the first Book printed in England, having been issued from Caxton's Press in 1474; the first Edition of Chaucer's Book of the Tales of Canterbury, of which only two perfect Copies are known; and many other Objects of the greatest Interest.

At the southwest Corner of the Large Room, and on our left as we pass out, is a Door leading to the Cracherode Room, which is opposite to, and of the same Dimensions as the Banksian Room above noticed. It contains principally the Library bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Cracherode, very rich in Classics; and the Collection called the King's Pamphlets, a Mass of Tracts and curious Works, printed for the most Part about the Middle of the 17th Century, and chiefly relating to the Affairs

of the Nation at that Period, presented by George II.

We next pass through two Rooms, called respectively the First and Second Supplementary Rooms, in which there are chiefly to be noticed four Cases, containing Books with the Autographs of illustrious Men, viz: Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, Luther, Voltaire, &c., and three others filled with Specimens of ancient Binding, some of them very elaborate. A Door from the south Side of the Second Supplementary Room leads into the Egyptian Antiquity Gallery, or west Wing of the Building.

Last of all we come to the arched Room, the Termination of the Suit of Rooms forming the Library and the north Front of the Museum. The double Galleries of this handsome Apartment produce an Impression of additional Height, while their pierced iron Floors and the arching of the Piers of the Recesses give the Room an Appearance of Lightness and Elegance which show it in favourable Contrast with the others.

The chief Officers of the library and manuscript Department of the British Museum consist, *first*, of a principal Librarian or Warden, who exercises a general Superintendence over the whole Establishment, sees that the Duties of the other Officers are severally performed, grants temporary Admission to the Publick, and carries into effect the Orders of the Trustees. This Post, which was occupied for more than fifty Years by Sir Henry

Ellis, has been recently filled by Antonio Panizzi ; *secondly*, a Keeper of the printed Books, J. Winter Jones ; *thirdly*, a Keeper of the Manuscripts, Sir Frederick Madden.

NEW READING ROOM.—This vast Structure, which has been completed within the past three Years, at a Cost of £150,000, occupies an Area of 48,000 square Feet, its Site being the internal Quadrangle of the Museum. It was commenced in 1854, and first opened to the Publick on the 18th of May, 1857. The Building does not occupy the whole Quadrangle, there being a clear Interval of from 27 to 30 Feet all round, to give Light and Air to the surrounding Buildings. The Reading Room is circular, with a Dome 140 Feet in Diameter and 106 Feet high. The Building is constructed principally of Iron, with brick Arches between the main Ribs, supported by 20 iron Piers. It contains ample and comfortable Accommodations for 300 Readers, each Person having allotted to him a Space of 4 Feet 3 Inches long, with Desks, folding Shelves for spare Books, &c. The Cases for Books are formed of galvanized Iron, the Plates or Shelves being covered with Leather to prevent injury to the Bindings. The Building contains 3 Miles of Book-cases, 8 Feet high, thus forming 25 Miles of Shelving, spaced for the average octavo Size. The Books in the Museum occupy already upwards of 40 Miles of Shelving. The Decorations throughout are exceedingly ele-

gant, light Colours and the purest Gilding having been preferred.

The main Entrance into the New Reading Room is direct from the great Hall, and there are secondary Entrances for the Officers from the King's Library, and the great Northern Library Rooms, through which all Books are conveyed to the Centre of the Reading Room, whence they are distributed.

The Amalgamation of the several Catalogues of the printed Books, which are drawn up on various Plans, into one manuscript Catalogue on a uniform Plan, is proceeding rapidly. One third of the Alphabet, to the Letter I, has already been completed, comprising 623 folio Volumes. The whole will form when finished, a manuscript Catalogue of about 2000 folio Volumes. The Preparation of this Herculean Work is under the responsible Superintendence of Mr. J. Winter Jones, the Successor of Mr. Panizzi in the Keepership of the Department of printed Books.

The Trustees of the British Museum, having succeeded in providing for the Publick a Reading-room superiour in its Construction and Appointments to all other Buildings of the same Class, have wisely placed its Management in the Hands of one of the chief Officers of the Library, who, in addition to his general Duties, is charged with the special Duty of assisting the Readers in their Researches. This Gentleman, possessing a large Store of miscellaneous Information, an extensive

Acquaintance with the Languages and Literature of modern Europe, and an intimate Knowledge of the Contents of the Library, is eminently qualified to discharge the Duties confided to him to the great Advantage of the Readers.

The Presses under the Gallery are filled with a large Library of reference Books for the Use of the Readers, comprising most of the standard Works on the various Branches of Learning, and an extensive Collection of Dictionaries of all Languages, biographical Works, Encyclopedias, parliamentary Histories, topographical Works, &c., &c. These Books, which are about 40,000 in Number, are regarded as "indispensably necessary to Students of all Denominations." They can be consulted at pleasure, without the Trouble of filling up Tickets, as for other Books. A Catalogue of a Portion of them is given in Sims's Hand-book, to which reference has already been made.

The Reading Room is open, with the Exception of Holidays, &c., from 9 till 4 in the Months of November, December, January, and February; from 9 till 5 in the Months of September, October, March, and April; and from 9 till 6 in the Months of May, June, July and August, except on Saturdays when it closes at 5. The Number of Readers for the Year 1856, was 53,209, or an Average of 181 per Diem; the Number of Volumes read or consulted, was 344,358, or 1175 per Diem. The British Museum is open to publick View on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 4 dur-

ing January, February, November, and December; from 10 till 5 during March, April, September, and October; and from 10 till 6 during May, June, July, and August.

As a Sequel to this Account of the Library and Reading-room of the British Museum, the following excellent Article, giving Details of their daily Management, will be found to be exceedingly useful, suggesting to every intelligent Librarian invaluable Arrangements, even for Libraries of the most limited Extent. It is taken from the May Number of the North British Review for 1851. The Business of the Library is classed under three Heads—Acquisitions, Catalogues, and Arrangement; to which are added, Service of the Reading-room, Registration, Binding, &c.

I. ACQUISITIONS.

Books enter the Museum Library by three Channels, viz: by Copyright, by Purchase, and by Presentation. By the recent copyright Act an Advantage is conferred upon the British Museum which is not enjoyed by the other four Libraries of publick Deposit; that is to say, the Museum is not obliged to demand Works, but the London Publishers are bound to deliver their Books within one Month of Publication, and those residing in the Country within three. For the Reception of Works so delivered, an Office is fitted up where a Person is in constant Attendance to give the necessary Receipts. These Receipts are drawn up on

a printed Form, the Particulars peculiar to each Work—such as the Title, Number of the Volume, Size, Date, Place of Printing, and Publication, &c.—being filled up in Duplicate by Wedgwood's Manifold Writer. Of this Receipt the Duplicate is kept by the Museum, and thus forms not only a Check upon the Publisher, but also upon the Receiver, and a Register of the Receipts under the copyright Act.

In the Library everything is systematized as much as possible; the Consequence is, that little Time is lost in giving Directions. Every one knows his Duty, and knows at the same Time that he must perform it. There are two Peculiarities in Mr. Panizzi's Arrangements; one is, that each Part is made to depend more or less upon the Rest, so that Derangement in one Quarter is sure to be felt in another, and thus Neglect is at once detected. The other is, that, wherever it is possible, one Process is made to answer two or three Purposes. The Mode of giving Receipts is one Instance of the latter Peculiarity, and we shall have Occasion to point out others as we proceed.

Purchases are effected either by direct Orders, or in the Way of Selection from Books sent in for Approval. This Duty rests solely with the Keeper of the Department, who alone is authorized to decide in the first Instance what Works shall be added to the Collection. The Trustees, however, possess a Veto upon the Purchase of even the smallest Work. All Parcels of Books are accom-

panied by an Invoice. The Contents of each Parcel are checked by the Invoice, and then examined by the Keeper, who makes his Selection—rejecting all such as he thinks it inexpedient to purchase either on the Ground of Price or Condition. The Invoice is then corrected, by striking out from it all such as have been so rejected; and the Books retained are handed over to an Attendant in order that the Catalogues may be searched for the Purpose of ascertaining that the Books proposed to be retained are not already in the Library. When this Process has been carefully gone through, and the Invoice again weeded, by striking out all such as are found to be already in the Collection, a Bill is made out by the Bookseller from the Invoice as finally corrected, and the Books retained are again compared with the Bill, which is submitted to the Keeper a few Days before a Meeting of the Trustees. At the Foot of the Bill, the Keeper writes an Order for Payment, and the Bill so subscribed is laid before the Trustees, and, if approved by them, they make their Order authorizing Payment.

In the Case of Books which from their extreme Rarity, from being printed on Vellum, or from any other Cause, do not come within the Class of ordinary Accessions to a Library, a special Report from the Keeper of the Department, is required by the Trustees, stating the Grounds upon which it is considered advisable that the Article in question should be added to the Collection. These Reports are not

mere Matters of Form. A Collection of such Documents would prove a most curious and valuable Addition to bibliographical Literature. The Trustees, although actuated by a liberal Spirit in this Respect, occasionally exercise their Power of Rejection. But it must be presumed that the Recommendation of their Officers always has great Weight, the Trustees being well aware that the Desirableness or Non-desirableness of an Object must be judged of in Connexion with the particular Collection to which it is proposed that it should be added, and not upon its own individual Merits. For this Reason it is, that no Work can be considered too costly for the British Museum Library, provided the Price be not excessive. The Art of Printing has its History, like every other Art, and its History requires Illustration, like the History of every other Art. The History of Printing is the History of civil and religious Freedom. When Providence determined that mental Darkeness should be removed, Man was made the Worker-out of his own Emancipation, by the Inspiration of the Discovery of Printing. This was a second Creation of Light. If we give to the History of Printing the Importance it really possesses, and regard great Libraries, like that of the British Museum, as the Depositories of the Evidences of its miraculous Progress and Effects—then a Fragment of a Donatus, a Caxton, an early Edition of a Bible, a first Edition of a Classic, or the first Productions of the Printing Press in the United States, Mexico,

California, Australia, or the Sandwich Islands, cease to be Curiosities, and take their deservedly prominent Place in the History of Civilization.

In selecting the Accessions to be made to the Library of the British Museum, this Illustration of the Past has been kept constantly in View, at the same Time that every Effort has been made to give the current Literature of all Countries a Place on the Shelves of the Institution. It must not be assumed that every, or indeed any Class is perfect. For such a Consummation two Conditions are indispensable—unlimited Funds, and unlimited Space. An Approximation might be made to the first Requisite, for to the Honour of Parliament in general, and of Mr. Hume in particular, be it spoken, every Disposition has been shown to make Grants in the most liberal Spirit. But Space is another Question. Walls of five Feet in Thickness are not of rapid Growth; and if they were, Bedford Square and Upper Montague Place exercise a rather powerful Veto upon any very extensive Ramification. We have, however, great Reliance upon the Resources and Energy of the present Keeper of the printed Books, upon the Readiness of the principal Librarian to support, and of the Trustees to adopt any Suggestion for the Improvement of the noble Institution the Affairs of which they administer; and we do not despair to see the Library represent in a complete Form, not only the scientific and polite Literature of the United Kingdom, but of the whole World.

Presented Works are laid before the Trustees at the monthly Meetings, and Thanks ordered in the usual Manner in such Cases.

The next Process is to attach to each Part or Volume a Mark by which it shall be distinguished as the Property of the Museum. This is now effected by impressing at the Beginning of the Book the Museum Stamp, and at the End the Date of the Day, Month and Year, when the Bill was signed for Payment by the Keeper of the Library. We have before observed that whenever it is practicable, one Process is always made to subserve more Purposes than one—and this Stamping of the Books is another Instance of it. It is a Proof in the first Place that the Book has been paid for, and is thus in every Sense the Property of the Trustees; and, secondly, the Bills being kept in chronological Order, Reference can be immediately made to them from any Book of which it may be desired to ascertain the Price, or of whom purchased.

Books obtained by Copyright are stamped in like Manner by the Person who receives them.

Ink of three different Colours is used in stamping Books, for the three different Modes of Acquisition—red, indicating that a Book was purchased; blue, that it came by Copyright; and yellow, that it was presented.

II. CATALOGUES.

Having thus shewn how Books are acquired and stamped, we shall now proceed to the important Detail of Cataloguing. And here we must beg our Readers not to be alarmed by this awful Word *Cataloguing*—a Word suggestive of laborious Research and mechanical Care and Precision to an Extent suspected by few. It is far from our Intention to enter into the Subject of classed and alphabetical Catalogues, or to attempt to decide the Question between long and short Titles. These are Matters which have already been productive of too many Scratches and hard Knocks to hasty Volunteers in this dangerous Field.

For the Purpose of forming the Catalogue, several Gentlemen possessing peculiar Qualifications are employed in the Library. All are Linguists to a considerable Extent, some possessing this Accomplishment in a more than ordinary Degree. In a Library like that of the British Museum, where the Literature of every Country in the World, and of every Age is represented, it is of course the Duty of the Authorities to see that there shall be found in it Persons capable of describing Works of such varied Character. This Duty has not been neglected. One Cataloguer attends solely to the Chinese Books; another when requisite to Oriental Works; a third to Hebrew and rabbinical Literature; a fourth devotes his Attention to the Maps; a fifth, in addition to other Duties, catalogues the

Mufick and Slavonick Works; while Books in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, find ready Hands for registering their Contents.

Great Efforts are made to secure Uniformity of Plan in cataloguing, so far as that most desirable Object is attainable. For this Purpose a Code of Rules has been drawn up, and revised and sanctioned by the Trustees. Objections have been brought against these Rules on the Ground of their Number and Minuteness; but as no Objector has yet shewn how six Persons can be brought to catalogue in one and the same Manner, Books which may be catalogued six different Ways, unless they are told which of the six Ways they are to follow, we think we are at Liberty to adopt the Views so fully explained by Mr. Panizzi in his Evidence before the Commissioners on the British Museum, wherein he brings his own matured Experience to bear with overwhelming Force upon the Fancies of his Opponents.

When a Book is catalogued it is passed over to a Reviser, whose Duty it is to see that all the Rules laid down for cataloguing have been duly observed. This is a Work of no slight Labour and Responsibility, and it is intrusted to those only who have had great Experience, and have shewn much Care and Skill as Cataloguers. This may be regarded as an Excess of Caution, but it has been found advisable in Practice. It is evident that there will occur Differences of Opinion in the Interpretation

of Rules, however clearly and strictly worded, and that when several Persons work independently of each other, although under the same Rules, Discrepancies will be found which must be reconciled. This is one of the chief Duties of the Revisers. The Keeper of the Department is the ultimate Referee in all Cases of Difficulty. These Discrepancies occur most frequently in the Titles of anonymous Works; and we must here give in our Adhesion to the Opinion expressed by more than one Witness before the Commissioners, viz., that there should be one simple and uniform Rule, for cataloguing anonymous Books; the first Word or the first Substantive of the Title is better than any other, because it is more simple than any other; but let there be one Rule—let that Rule be one that can be uniformly adopted, and let there be plenty of Cross-references from what are termed leading Words of the Title; as Cross-references these leading Words enable us to find the Book, but they only lead us astray in Proportion to their Number, when one is selected for the main Entry of the Work.

III. ARRANGEMENT.

The Books being catalogued and revised, the next Care is to arrange them on the Shelves. This is a very important Process, and one the Execution of which requires a vast amount of general Information, and a Knowledge of not less than twelve Languages. In the Library of the Museum

the Objection to Classification extends no farther than to the Catalogue. The Books are arranged in six great Classes, viz : 1. Religion. 2. Jurisprudence. 3. Philosophy. 4. Arts and Trades. 5. History. 6. Literature. The Subdivisions under each of these Classes are strictly and even minutely observed. We regret that our limited Space forbids our entering more into Detail upon this Branch of our Subject, as it is one of great Interest and Utility, and is that Part of the Arrangement of the Library which is far from being the least creditable to the Gentlemen engaged in carrying it out.

The Library is divided into Presses, each of which has a Number ; the Shelves of each Press are distinguished by a Letter of the Alphabet, and the Place of each Book on a Shelf is indicated by a Number ; thus, 573 c 13, means the thirteenth Book on the third or c Shelf of Press 573. When the present Library was erected, the Numbers of the Presses were carried on from those of the King's Library, and when a supplementary Room to the new Library was built, the Numbers were again carried on, thus forming a regular Series from 1 to 1618. A natural Consequence of this Arrangement has been that the same Class of Books will be found in more Places than one, it being evident that when all the spare Room left between one Class and another has been filled up, a fresh Locality must be assigned to subsequent Acquisitions in the same Class. In order to avoid this Inconvenience

as far as possible, a new Plan has been introduced into a supplementary Library recently erected. The Numbers of the Presses are no longer in immediate Sequence, thus—supposing the first Press to be numbered 2000, and that the Works under the Class Religion occupy two Presses, twenty Numbers may nevertheless be allotted to this Class.

The first three Numbers would then be 2000, 2001, 2020. When a third Press was required for theological Works, instead of placing them in another Part of the Library, the Books in the Press called 2020, together with its Number, would be moved on to the next Press, and the Press occupied by 2020 would be called 2002. By this Process all the Works belonging to one Class may be kept together for a longer Period than was practicable under the old System. This Arrangement involves two indispensable Conditions, viz: plenty of Room and that all the Presses should be exactly of the same Size. This is called the expansive System.

An expansive System, but of a different Character, has also been applied to the periodical Publications, and to the Maps. This Plan consists in attaching a Number to the Book or Map, but not to the Locality in which it is placed; the Numbers in these Instances, also, not being in immediate Sequence. Thus the Periodicals may be marked 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, &c., leaving the Intervals to be filled up by future Acquisitions; the Advantage of which is, that those of a particular Character and

Country can be kept together, without interfering with the Sequence of Numbers.

The Maps, requiring more minute Classification also, demand a more complicated System of marking. The following is the Mode adopted: The Collection is arranged geographically. All the folded Maps, comprising almost the entire Collection, are kept in light millboard Cases, somewhat resembling folander Cases. Maps of the World, of the great Divisions of the Globe, and of particular Countries or Localities, form what are termed Classes, and no two Classes are allowed to be placed in the same Case. These Classes are numbered, but not in regular Sequence, Intervals being left for additional Classes. Maps of the same Class are arranged in the Cases chronologically, and numbered, but not in regular Sequence, Intervals being left greater or smaller according to the Date to be provided for; thus, fewer Numbers are left open between 1500 and 1600 than between 1600 and 1700, it being very properly considered that the Accession of Maps printed in the seventeenth Century will be much larger than of those printed in the sixteenth.

The Books, when catalogued and revised, are sorted into their several Classes and Subdivisions; these Parcels so sorted are carried to their respective Localities, and arranged on their proper Shelves, the Titles remaining in the Books. When the Books are placed, an Attendant marks the Books

and their respective Titles with the Press-mark proper to each, throwing each Title as he marks it into a box. When the Book is marked the next Process is to attach the Press-mark to the Back of it. These Press-marks are printed on Paper of various Tints, to match the different coloured Leathers used in Binding. They are printed in large Sheets and cut out with a Stamp of an oval Shape. The Number of the Press is attached to the upper Part of the Back of the Book, the Mark for the Shelf, and Number of the Shelf, to the lower Part of the Back. This Plan saves a great Deal of Time. Before its Introduction, the Place of a Book could not be ascertained without opening it—now it is only necessary to look at the Back, and its proper Locality is seen at once. Another Advantage is, that if a Book be placed by Accident into the wrong Press or on the wrong Shelf, the Mistake is sure to be detected.

The Titles, when marked as above described, are sent to the Superintendent of the Transcribers, whose Duty it is to see that all the Titles are duly entered in the Catalogues, and to revise the Entries so made, in order that there may be no Blunders in the Transcript. These Duties of Transcription and Revision demand a considerable Acquaintance with Languages in the Transcribers, and, more especially in the Reviser. It is evident that the latter must be familiar with all the Languages known by the whole Body of Transcribers. The Process of inserting Titles in the Catalogue is so

peculiar, that we feel ourselves justified in going somewhat into Detail in describing it. Each Mass of Titles is, in the first Place, separated into English and Foreign. Each of these Sets is then arranged in alphabetical Order, and incorporated with those which may have already been accumulated for Transcription. When the Titles are to be copied, they are distributed among the Transcribers according to the Languages each may best understand. This Transcription is not made into the Catalogue, but into a Book, the Leaves of which consist of the thinnest Paper, prepared for Wedgwood's Process of manifold Writing. Four Transcripts are taken at once, carbonic Paper being placed between the first and second Sheet, and the third and fourth. Each Transcriber uses two Books, by which Arrangement the Superintendent is enabled to collate with the original Title-slip the Work of each Day, without stopping the Transcribers, who continue the Transcription in the Book not under Revision. These Books, as they are filled and revised, are handed over to the Binder, who mounts each Leaf upon one of rather stronger Paper. These Leaves when dried are subjected to enormous Pressure. Each four duplicate Sheets are then pinned upon a Board and cut into Slips between each Title. We now have the Transcription on separate Slips, the four Duplicates being kept together. The next Process is to arrange them in their proper Order, and incorporate them with the Mass of Titles (if any) already prepared and ar-

ranged for Insertion in the Catalogue. When the Insertion is to be made, the transcribed Titles are divided into Parcels according to the Letters contained in each Volume of the Catalogue, and then each Title is marked with a Number, and a corresponding Number marked in the Place in the Catalogue the Title is to occupy. Each Volume of the Catalogue so supplied with Titles is then handed over to two Binders, one of whom pastes the upper and lower Edge of each Title and hands it to his Companion, who inserts it into the Catalogue—the two Ends of each Title being left open. When it becomes necessary to shift one of these Titles, in order to preserve the strict alphabetical Arrangement, a Paper-knife is inserted into the open End, and the Title is removed without difficulty. The Slip upon which the Transcription is made being mounted upon another, any Abrasion which may occur from this Process affects not the Slip written upon, but only that upon which it is mounted.

Should a thicker Paper be introduced, and the Process of mounting be discontinued, this Advantage will of course be lost. Before we quit the Subject of Transcribing, we will mention a striking Fact connected with the Expense of this Branch of the Management. It appears from the Evidence of Mr. Panizzi before the Museum Commissioners, that at one Time the Transcribers were paid at the Rate of one Penny per Title. Under the present System, this same Item amounts to about three-fourths of one Farthing per Title, or three-sixteenths of the

former Charge; in other Words, the same Amount of Work which formerly cost four Pounds, is now obtained for about fifteen Shillings.

When the Title of a Work is entered in the Catalogue, the Work may be said to be then at the Command of the Readers; we believe, however, that we are justified in stating, that at no Time has a Reader been denied the Use of a Book merely because the Title had not appeared in the Catalogue.

IV. READING ROOM.

The Service of the Reading-room, like every other Service in the Department, is systematized. We have already given the History of a Book from the Shelves of the Bookseller to those of the Museum; we will now give the History of a Book from the Shelves of the Museum to the Hands of a Reader, and back to its Shelf again.

The Readers are provided with blank Tickets, on which they write the Press-mark, Title, very shortly, Size, Place, and Date of the Book they want, the Date of the Application and Signature of the Reader being subscribed. These Tickets are handed to an Attendant who sits at a Bar which separates the Reading-rooms from the Library. The Tickets are passed by him into the Library, where they are placed on a Table in the Order in which they are delivered from the Reading-rooms. The Attendants, whose Duty it is to supply the Readers with Books, take these Tickets in the Or-

der in which they are received, no one being at Liberty to select a Ticket, unless it be for a Book which stands near to one he is about to fetch. To each of these Attendants a Number is attached, regulated originally by the Order of the initial Letter of his Name in the Alphabet, and each Attendant is also furnished with, say, 200 Pieces of Mill-board, the Ends being covered with red roan Leather, on the Edge of which the Number of the Attendant is stamped, and on the Side the Number of the Board, these Boards being numbered in regular Sequence, from one up to as many as the Attendant has. When a Book is taken from a Shelf, the Attendant puts one of his Boards in its Place, taking Care to use them in their regular Order, that is, having once used, say, No. 10, he will keep that back until he has gone through all his Boards and come round to 10 again. Each Attendant is also provided with a Book filled with blank Leaves. When he has taken from the Shelf a Book for a Reader, he marks in Pencil on the Back of the reader's Ticket the Number of the Board he has left in its Place. He then enters in his Book, in one Line, first the Press-mark of the Book, the Name of the Reader, and his own Number, and the Number of his Board; and then in the same Line the Press-mark again, the Name of the Author or first Word of the Title of the Book, the Size, Place, and Date, the Name of the Reader, and the Number of his Board.

When the Work has been entered by the At-

tendant, it is placed on the Bar which separates the Library from the Reading-room, whence it is taken by one of the Attendants in the Reading-rooms, and delivered to the Reader. The Attendant who so delivers it then writes on the Ticket the Letter D (meaning delivered), and hands it to the Attendant we have before mentioned as stationed at the Bar, who deposits it in one of a Set of Pigeon-holes fixed beneath the Bar under the initial Letter of the Reader's Name. The Reader is responsible for the Book specified on his Ticket so long as the Ticket remains in the Possession of the Authorities of the Library. When a Reader has no longer Occasion for a Work, he returns it to the Attendant at the Bar, who delivers to him his Ticket in exchange, having first compared the Work with the Ticket, in order to see that all is returned that is specified upon it.

The Books so returned are placed on a Table and sorted according to their Press-marks, for the Purpose of being restored to their respective Places on the following Morning.

It frequently occurs that a Reader is desirous of using the same Book from Day to Day. When this is the Case he writes his Name on a Slip of Paper and places it with the Books, which are then deposited in Closets fitted up with sliding Shelves for this especial Purpose. The Utility of this Plan may be appreciated from the Fact, that every Year nearly 100,000 Volumes are in this Manner laid aside for continuous Use by the

Readers. The consequent saving of Time and Labour is immense. It must not be imagined, however, that through this Process a Reader can insure to himself a Monopoly of any Work. The Maxim "first come first served," is strictly adhered to. Should a Reader apply for a Work so set aside before the Person for whose Use it is kept presents himself to claim it, it is transferred, as it is termed, to the new Reader. This Process consists in entering the Work in the usual Form, but in a particular Book and in red Ink. These Entries are made by an Attendant whose Duty it is to take Charge of the Closets, and also to see that the readers' Tickets are actively and properly attended to.

Every Attendant writes in his Book the Day of the Month at the Commencement of the Entries of each Day. At the End of the Day he cuts between each Line of Entries as far as his own Number. The Books of all the Attendants are then taken away by the Bookbinder, whose Duty it is to cut off all the Entries as far as they have been cut through by the respective Attendants, to arrange them all into one Series according to their Press-marks, and paste them into a Book, heading each Day's Work with the Date, and writing at the End the Number of these Dockets. This forms a daily Register of all the Readers who have written for Books.

Every Morning the Books returned from the Reading-rooms on the previous Day are carried

to the several Parts of the Library to which they respectively belong. Two Attendants then go round with the Register of short Entries or Dockets above referred to, and while one puts each Work on the Shelf, and calls out the Press-mark, the other calls out the Number of the Attendant he finds in the Register, whose Board is then removed, and the Docket is stamped in red Ink, with the Date when the Book is returned; thus, 18 3 51, indicating that the Work was restored to its Place on the 18th of March, 1851.

All this will doubtless appear complicated and confused to our Readers; and it may by some be considered that Refinement and Minuteness of Detail had been carried too far. In the actual working of the Scheme, however, there is neither Complication nor Confusion. Every Effort is made to economize Time and Labour, but without sacrificing that Care or giving up those Checks which are absolutely indispensable in the Management of a large publick Library. A Comparison of the annual Returns of former Years, with those of more recent Date, will shew with what vast Rapidity the Labours of the Department have been extended, and to how great a Degree of Perfection the System of statistical Detail has been carried.

V. REGISTRATION.

The Contents of every Bill is analyzed; that is to say, the Number of Volumes, of Parts of Volumes, of Maps, and of Sheets of Maps, are taken

out and entered in a Book in their respective Columns. The same is done with Objects presented. At the End of the Year these Columns are cast up, and it is immediately known what has been the Number of Articles procured during the Year through these Channels respectively.

The duplicate Receipts kept by the Receiver of Works under the copyright Act give the same Information for this Branch of the Acquisitions.

The Register shews the Number of Books returned to the Shelves, every Day. A Book kept by the Attendant who has Charge of the Closets affords similar Details respecting the Number of Books kept for the Readers from Day to Day.

Every Cataloguer registers daily, in a Book kept by himself, the Number of Titles written by him; the Aggregate of these Books gives the Number of Titles written in the Department during any Period.

Revisers and Transcribers keep similar Accounts.

One of the Superintendents of the Reading-rooms registers the Number of Visits made daily to the Reading-rooms, and reports the Total, at the End of the Year, to the Keeper of the Department of printed Works. A similar Account is kept in the readers' Lobby; but as this latter Account makes no Distinction between those who come to read and those who may pass into the Reading-rooms for other Purposes, Discrepancies may occur, and in the Returns for the Year 1850 actually did occur, between the two Accounts.

The Result of all this is, that in the Course of a few Hours an exact and minute Return can be given of everything done in the Department during the Year, or any other given Period, the whole forming an Array of Numbers truly startling.

We have before observed that one Process, whenever it is possible, is made to subserve several Objects. We have shewn how the Receipts for Books delivered under the copyright Act answer not only the ordinary Purpose of a Receipt, but also of a Register of such Books.

The readers' Register shews at one Glance how many Books were sent to the Reading-rooms on a particular Day, the Day any Book was removed from the Shelves, for whom it was taken, by whom it was taken, the particular Board left for it, and when it was returned. Each attendant's Register shews what Books he removed from the Shelves on a particular Day, for whom, and the Number of his Board; while the Board on the Shelves shews what Attendant removed the Book, and by its Number points to the particular Entry in his Register. By Means of this System a Book can be traced regularly through any Number of Hands for any Length of Time, and Faults in the reading-room Service can in like Manner always be traced to the guilty Party.

VI. BINDING.

The Binding of Books forms a very important Item in the Economy of a publick Library. The great Defideratum for the Mass of Books is Strength and Durability at the least possible Expence. In a Library like that of the British Museum, it may well be imagined, there is abundant Opportunity for testing the various Styles of Binding and Kinds of Leather, so as to arrive at the most correct Judgment upon this Point. The general Plan now adopted is as follows: All Dictionaries to be full bound in Russia. Other Works likely to be in frequent Use to be half-bound in Morocco, with cloth Sides. Two or more Volumes of the same Work are always bound together where their Bulk will permit it. Pamphlets are half-bound in Roan, with paper Sides. Experience has shewn that this Plan is in every Respect the most economical that could be adopted. Different Colours are used according to the Subject of the Book, thus, *red* for History, *green* for Botany, *blue* for Theology, &c.

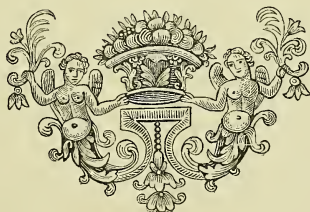
In the Library of the British Museum, as in other large Libraries, certain Works considered to be select, are set apart from the Rest and preserved with greater Care. Among these are several remarkable for their Bindings, which are arranged so as to illustrate as far as practicable the Styles of different Schools, English, French, Italian, &c. The present Keeper of the Department, looking upon Book-binding as something more than the Art of stitch-

ing loose Sheets neatly into a Cover, has endeavoured, in binding rare and valuable Books, to follow the grand Example set by Grolier, Majoli, De Thou, and others, and would fain give an Individuality to the Dress of his Protégés. In some Instances the Success has been great. A good Bookbinder ought to be a Man of great Taste, and an Artist. All use Flowers and Studs and Fillets ; but what Flowers were ever so graceful as the Flowers of Roger Payne ? who has ever sprinkled his Studs as he sprinkled them ? who can not immediately recognize Lewis's simple Fillet, so beautifully true ? The German Style of Tooling at the End of the 15th Century was heavy, but it was blind, and the Effect, consequently, was massive and grand. German Tooling at the present Day is no less heavy, but it is no longer blind, but in Gold ; and the Effect is no longer massive and grand, but vulgar. The Materials are there, but the artistic Taste is wanting.

But we are diverging into a Dissertation upon Bookbinding. By the Statutes of the British Museum, no Object is allowed to be removed from the Premises. This Regulation involves the Necessity of having a Bookbinder attached to the Establishment. When Books are removed from the Shelves for the Purpose of being bound or repaired, a Board similar to those above described as used by the Attendants is left in its Place. On this Board the letter B is stamped, indicating that the Book is in the Hands of the Binder. The Books so sent are

entered by an Assistant in what is termed the binder's Book, a Margin being left on both Sides. In that on the left the Binder writes the Press-mark of the Book, in that on the right Mr. Panizzi writes Directions as to the Manner in which the Book is to be bound or repaired. The Entry of each Batch of Books is dated and signed by the Binder, and when returned each Entry is stamped with the Date. The Signature makes the Binder responsible for the Books, the Stamp is his Discharge. The Date at the Head and the Stamp on the Entry shew how long he has kept each Book. The Entries also are made in the Form to be observed for the lettering Piece on the Back of the Book, and this is again an Instance of one Process serving a double Purpose.

We will only mention one Point more ; all the Shelves upon which large and heavy or handsomely bound Books are placed are lined with hard and smooth Leather. This simple Process tends greatly to preserve the Binding.





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